

# Herald Tribune

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**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:**  
Sunny, Temp. 25-35. LONDON: Variable.  
Temp. 22-34. ROME: Sunny, Temp. 26-34.  
(55-64). NEW YORK: Rain, Temp. 25-30 (77-87).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Australia	12 S	London	51-55
Belgium	20 S	Luxembourg	20 S
Denmark	20 S	Moscow	25 S
France	16 S	Netherlands	15 S
Finland	20 S	Nigeria	30 S
Germany	20 S	Poland	10 S
Greece	18 S	Portugal	10 S
India	25 S	Spain	10 S
Italy	20 S	Sweden	20 S
Japan	25 S	Switzerland	10 S
U.S.	25 S	Turkey	10 S
U.S. Military	20 S	Yugoslavia	10 S



Apollo mission commander Thomas Stafford feels rain on his arrival at Patrick Air Force Base near Cape Canaveral. The Apollo-Soyuz mission starts tomorrow.

## Cosmonauts, Astronauts Set For Tomorrow's Launchings

MOSCOW, July 13 (Reuters).—Soviet officials said today that all preparations on the Soviet side for the Apollo-Soyuz joint flight, which begins Tuesday, were on schedule.

The officials added that the Soviet crew—the main crew and the back-up—were in excellent condition.

Col. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov, the main crew, are scheduled for launching at 3:30 p.m. Moscow time (12:30 GMT) Tuesday from the Baikonur launching site, east of the Aral Sea, in Kazakhstan. Foreign reporters will not be allowed to watch the launchings.

At Cape Canaveral, Fla., the Apollo astronauts—Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand

## Protest Held By Catholics In Portugal

LISBON, July 13 (AP).—Thousands of Portuguese Catholics defied Communist threats today and marched through the northern city of Aveiro demanding that the nation's military leaders give up control of the church's national radio station.

The show of strength was one of the strongest by conservative and religious forces since the coup 14 months ago that overthrew the former dictatorship.

Led by The Most Rev. Manuel Almeida Trindade, head of the Portuguese bishops' conference, who had just returned from talks at the Vatican, the marchers shouted "Radio Renascença belongs to the people!"

**Denounced by Reds**

There was no evidence of a counter-demonstration by the Communist party, which denounced the Catholic demonstration as a "reactionary maneuver."

Bishop Trindade was met at the railroad station by the demonstrators, many from the countryside around the northern coastal city, and led the march down a broad, tree-lined avenue toward his residence.

But the Aveiro Communist party issued a communiqué belittling the demonstration. They identified the marchers as Christians and said they were easy to mobilize as July 13 is a holy day at the nearby shrine of Fatima and many of the demonstrators attended ceremonies there first.

Portugal's leftist military rulers earlier lifted a partial alert called after the Socialist party quit the government over what it said was a lack of freedom of the press.

The "state of vigilance" was ended as Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves sought to replace the Socialists in the Cabinet and defuse the worst political crisis since the armed forces leaders came to power.

Tenight four members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council appeared on TV to assure the nation that the establishment of Committees for People's Government would not mean dictatorship.

They said the plan is the best way to let all the people take part in government but added that it is still a project and a guide rather than a fact.

## U.S. Officer Freed by Lebanese Guerrillas

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, July 13 (NYT).—Col. Ernest Morgan of the U.S. Army, who was kidnapped by Lebanese guerrillas 14 days ago, was released unharmed yesterday.

"I'm glad to be out," the officer told a horde of jostling reporters. "I'm glad to be alive."

The colonel looked calm and fit in a brief meeting with the newsmen.

Col. Morgan, who was seized near the Beirut airport June 29 was brought to a suburb of Beirut by three carloads of armed men.

**2 Tripoli Officials**

He was released to the head of the Islamic court in the northern city of Tripoli, Sheikh Abdul Latif Ziyadeh, and a Tripoli politician, Mohammed Mokaddam.

Several Lebanese reporters and a French television crew, who had been tipped that he would be released, spoke briefly to the colonel before he was taken to the residence of the Premier, Rashid Karami.

Col. Morgan said that he had made a "stupid" mistake on the night of his kidnapping in leaving his hotel for the Beirut airport to buy some newspapers.

But he insisted that he was not a U.S. spy and said he believed his captors—who he was unable to identify politically—had also become convinced that he was not a spy.

**Called CIA Agent**

An unknown group styling itself the Socialist Revolutionary Action Organization, which claimed responsibility for the kidnapping a week after it occurred, charged in two communiques that its captive was a "CIA agent."

Mr. Karami and Col. Morgan spoke together in private for about half an hour and then emerged together to confront the reporters.

In the confusion of microphones and several languages, Col. Morgan was barely able to speak. But he did say that he was well and said that his mother's prayers for his safety—which were highly publicized here—had been answered.

**Leaves for Ankara**

BEIRUT, July 13 (AP).—Col. Morgan left Beirut today on a special military aircraft for Ankara, where he is head of the U.S. AID mission, to rejoin his wife and children.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said Col. Morgan underwent a check-up and spent the night at the American University Hospital and saw Lebanese security officials and U.S. Ambassador McMurtrie Godley before leaving.

**Bulgarian Ship Freed**

BOSTON, July 13 (AP).—A Bulgarian fishing trawler seized by the Coast Guard June 12 was released after criminal and civil complaints against the boat's owners and master were settled for \$425,000.

private employers from bowing to wage demands in excess of \$8 (\$13.50) a week during the next year.

The government offered three main weapons for securing compliance. One would prevent private industry from raising prices as a result of wage increases that exceed the limit. The second consists of Mr. Wilson's pledge that the government would not provide the money for excessive wage demands from workers in nationalized industries. The third is a government pledge to cut subsidies to local authorities that award excessive pay increases to local employees.

Mr. Wilson also threatened fines or other legal sanctions against employers who accede to excessive union demands while ruling out legal action against workers.

But the imposition of legal sanctions was widely interpreted as only a threat. Nobody seemed clear at what point they would be invoked and some saw them as a symbolic gesture to the international financial community, which had been insisting that only statutory controls could restrain the inflation rate and restore Britain's economy to a competitive position.

Judging by most editorials yesterday as well as the comments of many politicians, the success of the policy rested on the consent of the public, the government's ability to deal with the employees over whom it exercises some measure of control, govern-

ment willingness to make industry and local government toe the line, and government capacity to keep track of what is actually going on.

"The machinery has not been worked out," Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative opposition leader, complained in a speech to the Federation of Conservative Students here. "Who is to see that the pay limits are observed in the private sector? No one seems to be in charge," she said.

**No Signs**

So far there have been no signs that the Conservatives as a whole will try to ruin Mr. Wilson's strategy when the government asks for enabling legislation next week.

Nor was there any sign of major defections on the left. Some labor union leaders and leftist members of Parliament have denounced the wage package. But Mr. Wilson's Labor Cabinet seemed to be holding firm.

However, parliamentary consent is only the beginning, most government officials admit. What they feel is needed is public support to forestall widespread challenges to the new wage limit and to that end the government has established a public relations unit to sell its messages through radio, television, the newspapers and billboard advertising.

The unit will be headed by Geoffrey Goodman, industrial editor of the pro-Labor Daily Mirror, and will command a budget amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.



Col. Ernest Morgan is driven away for questioning following his release in Beirut.

## Arousing Concern in U.S. Size of Jordan Arms Deal Grows

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—The Ford administration informed key members of Congress Friday that it would sell Jordan a modern air-defense system costing about \$350 million, more than three times what had initially been disclosed.

A letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the speaker of the House revealed plans to sell 14 batteries of Hawk ground-to-air missiles, with a sale price of about \$260 million, and eight batteries of Vulcan anti-aircraft guns, costing about \$90 million.

In addition, it was learned from administration officials that the United States would sell Jordan about 300 shoulder-fired Redeye and anti-aircraft missiles for about \$4 million.

When it was disclosed in May that the United States would sell Hawk missiles to Jordan, administration officials told newsmen and Israelis that the total sales would amount to about \$100 million. There was no explanation for the larger figure.

**Expressions of Concern**

The proposed sale resulted in immediate expressions of concern on Capitol Hill.

Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey, the ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, plans to introduce a resolution tomorrow to kill the sale.

Under a law adopted last year, any proposed military sale of \$25 million or more must be reported to Congress, which then has 30 days to act. If it takes no action, the sale is allowed to proceed. So far this year, Congress has not tried to block any military sales.

Sen. Case, in his statement, expressed particular concern over the "rather large" number of Hawk missiles involved and the fact that they would be mobile and not fixed in place.

He said that mobile Hawks, which are similar to the Soviet SAM-6, can be used in support of advancing ground forces. He also said he was upset by the fact that the administration's letter to Congress did not include mention of the sale of the highly portable Redeyes because the amount was less than \$25 million.

The Redeyes, which weigh about 25 pounds, are effective against helicopters and slow-flying planes. Sen. Case said he was concerned because "the Redeyes might fall into the hands of terrorists in the Middle East."

The Israelis have also complained privately about the sale. The Jordanians have been seeking an up-to-date air defense system for many years. King Hussein has said one reason for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

ed the contributions, Mr. Monroe answered according to a company spokesman. "To further democracy," he said. "I don't know."

The Italian Communist party sought to win votes in an election last month by focusing on charges concerning payments from American oil companies to other Italian parties. The Communists improved their position in the elections.

A major issue the Senate subcommittee plans to explore in hearings next week is whether payments by both Exxon and Mobil Oil Corp. in Italy were in reality, as well as in form, political contributions or whether they were payments for specific legislative benefits accorded the companies.

Another issue the subcommittee plans to look into is whether (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## U.S. Considering Staffing 2 Israeli Positions in Sinai

By Terence Smith

LONDON, July 13 (NYT).—The United States, seeking to facilitate a new disengagement agreement between Israel and Egypt, is considering the possibility of having U.S. technicians man electronic surveillance stations in the strategic Sinai passes, reporters traveling with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were told yesterday.

This emerged after Mr. Kissinger had discussed the prospects of a new agreement for more than three hours near Bonn yesterday with Premier Yitzhak Rabin of Israel. Mr. Kissinger later went to London for brief talks with British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan before returning to Washington.

Emerging from their talks in Gynmich Castle, outside Bonn, both Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Rabin sounded cautiously optimistic about reaching a new agreement. Mr. Rabin said, however, that "certain difficulties" would have to be overcome. Asked what the difficulties were, he refused to elaborate.

During the flight from Bonn, newsmen on the Kissinger plane were told that differences remain to be resolved on the location of the new cease-fire line in the Sinai, on Egyptian access to the oilfield at Abu Rudeis and on corollary U.S. assurances of economic and political support for Israel.

Considerable progress has been made in clarifying issues in dispute in the last few weeks, the reporters were told, but it was still not certain whether a new agreement could be achieved.

One of the issues still outstanding was Israel's demand to retain the use of the sophisticated early-warning radar and monitoring stations it currently maintains in the Gidi Pass. These stations provide Israel with electronic surveillance of the western slopes of the Gidi and Mitla Passes and the land stretching west toward the Suez Canal.

Egypt has rejected the Israeli demand to retain control of the stations and has apparently suggested, as a compromise, that the United States man them instead. Although reluctant to have Americans juxtaposed between the two sides, the United States reluctantly agreed to consider it, officials said yesterday.

Newsmen were told on the plane that the idea was being discussed with both Israel and Egypt but that, contrary to recent press reports, no decision had been reached.

It was stressed that there was no discussion of positioning U.S. troops in Sinai or assuming an active policing role.

"We're not that crazy," a U.S. official said yesterday with a smile. "But if the manning of the stations proves to be a crucial point in reaching an agreement, we will consider it."

**Kissinger in U.S.**

WASHINGTON, July 13 (Reuters).—Mr. Kissinger returned (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

**Refugee Worker**

The four killed were a refugee woman, a farm worker and two guerrillas. The 22 wounded included three Popular Front militiamen, according to guerrilla sources.

The planes attacked and hit the workshop near Sidon, about 85 miles north of the Israeli frontier, the Israeli command said. It said the shop manufactured weapons for guerrilla organizations but gave no other details.

Israeli air, naval and ground forces attacked several guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon on July 7 in the biggest combined assault against guerrillas in Lebanon territory in more than two years.

The July 7 assault was mounted three days after a bomb exploded in Jerusalem, killing 14 persons and wounding 77.

Palestinian guerrillas said they fired rockets that hit three north Israeli settlements in retaliation for the air attack. The settlements were identified as Nahariya, Nakoura and al-Malkiyeh.

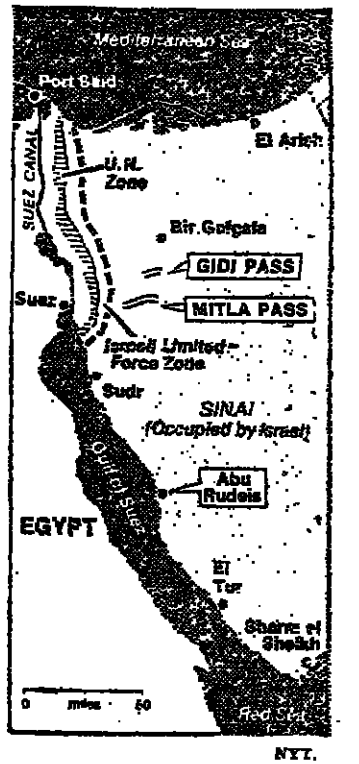
At least two wounded persons were taken to a hospital in Nahariya but no further details were immediately available, Israeli residents said.

Israeli artillery shelled the Bint Jubel region of south Lebanon, killing a 17-year-old boy and wounding two persons, local newsmen reported.

**India Floods Kill 200, Million Are Homeless**

NEW DELHI, July 13 (Reuters).—At least 200 persons have died and more than a million are homeless after two weeks of monsoon floods affecting large areas of northern India and parts of the south.

Worst hit were Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Provinces, where the death toll exceeds 175 in Uttar Pradesh, about 2 million persons have been affected, with entire villages submerged in eight districts.



NYT.

## Israeli Planes Hit Guerrillas In S. Lebanon

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, July 13.—Israel said its planes attacked an Arab guerrilla weapons workshop today in the vicinity of Sidon in southern coastal Lebanon—the second Israeli strike into Lebanese territory in a week.

The military command said all planes returned safely to base. Preliminary reports from Sidon said four persons were killed and 22 wounded.

The Popular Democratic Front, a Marxist Palestinian guerrilla organization, issued a communiqué in Beirut claiming that two Israeli Phantom jets were hit by anti-aircraft fire.

"One of the two Phantom jets was sighted entering into the sea and one of its pilots was captured," the communiqué said. Witnesses said the other jet vanished to the west.



A view of Belfast parade marking anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

## Belfast Boy, 16, Dies in Clash With British Soldiers

BELFAST, July 13 (UPI).—A 16-year-old Catholic boy shot by British soldiers died of his wounds in a Belfast hospital today.

A British Army spokesman said that the youth, Charles Irvine, was one of two occupants of a car that tried to avoid a military roadblock on the Lower Falls Road last night.

Shots were fired from the vehicle, the spokesman said, and as it sped away soldiers returned the fire.

The car stopped farther along the road, in a predominantly Catholic neighborhood, but a crowd gathered and threw bottles and stones at soldiers to prevent them reaching the area.

By the time the soldiers dispersed the crowd, the occupants of the car had been taken to a nearby hospital, where Charles Irvine died. His companion was in serious condition with gunshot wounds.

Late yesterday police found the body of James Carbury, 20, a Protestant. He had been shot twice in the head.

More than 100,000 Protestants marched in parade throughout Northern Ireland yesterday, celebrating the Battle of the Boyne victory over a Catholic army 283 years ago.

British troops and police were stationed at points along the parade routes to prevent sectarian clashes.



Only 25% Are Political

## Mrs. Gandhi Defends Arrests As Directed Mostly at Crime

NEW DELHI, July 13 (NYT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said yesterday that the number of arrests in India in the last two weeks had been "very meager" compared with the total population and that in any case three-fourths of those arrested were common criminals, not political prisoners.

In a comprehensive defense of her government's authoritarian posture, delivered to a group of business and labor leaders paying a call at her closely guarded residence here, Mrs. Gandhi declared:

"Democracy cannot survive unless certain basic rules are observed. One may have freedom but freedom does not mean walking on the wrong side of the road."

According to an official account of her speech, the Prime Minister, 57, said that India was "passing through a very difficult period and it is only through hard work, perseverance and discipline" that its problems can be overcome.

### Emerging Theme

Developing a theme that has emerged in her other statements during the last few days, Mrs. Gandhi stressed the need for a strong central government because she said that a weak center "cannot hold together" a country as vast and diverse as India.

Mrs. Gandhi maintains that the government was forced to declare the state of emergency late last month because of a conspiracy in which the political opposition was trying to create chaos in the armed forces, among workers and across the whole country.

"A section of the people had been trying to destroy democracy in the name of democracy," she said. "If the government had not taken any steps now, it would have amounted to shirking responsibility."

Her statement that in the mass arrests "only one-fourth are political" was the latest concession that the government has made so far.

Since even the censored press has reported arrests totaling more than 5,000 in the crackdown that began June 26, the statement yesterday amounted to an official admission that at least 1,250 political opponents had been rounded up.

Independent estimates still put the total arrested for political

reasons at several thousand including protesters who were marching or chanting slogans which are now illegal. In addition, the emergency has been used as an occasion for arresting smugglers, profiteers and hoarders.

[The Associated Press reported that Mrs. Gandhi, who has suffered her greatest defeat at the hands of the Indian judicial system, will go to the Supreme Court tomorrow to try to overturn her conviction last month for violating election laws when she won her seat in parliament in 1971—an offense punished by an automatic ban on holding elective office for six years.]

Late yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Gandhi ventured out of her home for one of a very few public appearances since the emergency plunged India into political turmoil.

Accompanied by a dozen detectives, a much stronger and more obvious force than she used to have, the Prime Minister attended a memorial service for D. P. Dhar, a senior Indian diplomat, who died last month.

## Cooperation of 5 Years May Outlive the U.S.-Soviet Flight

By Victor McElheny

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., July 13 (NYT).—One of the broad-ranging technological collaborations ever undertaken between two nations prepared the way for the U.S.-Soviet space mission scheduled Tuesday.

For five years, teams of dozens of Soviet and U.S. space engineers, schooled in different technological, political and linguistic traditions, have had to learn to work closely together, step by step, on hundreds of different issues to be resolved before Soviet and U.S. space pilots could meet more than 100 miles above the earth.

The engineers made an almost continuous stream of visits back and forth across the Pole. Soviet and U.S. astronauts were together for hundreds of hours of training and visits. Equipment was flown back and forth for tests in each nation. The two nations agreed on a lexicon of technical terms. Human and computer translators struggled with masses of documentation.

### U.S. Approaches

Major milestones in the cooperative effort were: A series of approaches by U.S. officials to Soviet counterparts, in letters and informal sessions in 1969 and 1970;

a more formal meeting in Moscow in October, 1970; an agreement by former President Richard Nixon and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin on May 24, 1972; an agreement in Houston in July, 1972, that the Soyuz would be launched first; a complete orbital test of the flight by Soyuz-16 last December; visits by each side to the other's launch centers this year.

Some observers believe that the collaboration may have more lasting influence on the future of technological cooperation between nations than the flight itself.

### European Effort

They note that the flight will involve the joint operation of equipment developed by two nations, each considering itself equal to the other in space. The Soviet Union and the United States are the only nations to have launched astronauts. Their Apollo-Soyuz partnership differs from the more normal pattern of each nation launching spacecraft for others or selling such high-technology equipment as computers and nuclear power plants.

Although discussion of future U.S.-Soviet space projects is not expected to resume until this fall, a similar collaboration already has begun between the United States and the European Space

Agency. The Europeans are building a capsule called Spacelab to be put up aboard the Re-Usable Space Shuttle being developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The first Spacelab flight aboard the shuttle is scheduled for 1980.

In part to save time and money, and to increase safety, the

cooperation on Apollo-Soyuz involved little new technology. Even the jointly developed, universal docking system, capable of acting either actively or passively, uses a docking ring that had been considered for advanced U.S. missions. Latches were

By Malcolm W. Browne

MOSCOW, July 13 (NYT).—There is cautious but growing optimism among Soviet and East European leaders that the long unfulfilled Marxist prediction of the spontaneous collapse of Western capitalism may be at hand.

Communist predictions during past economic crises that the collapse of the West was imminent have proved unfounded, so the language currently in use is fairly restrained.

But leading economists and political theorists in the Soviet bloc have no doubt that they believe the current economic crisis in the West is qualitatively different from earlier ones and that it will be vastly more destructive to Western economic and political traditions than any of its predecessors.

Certainly, much of the present Communist reporting on Western economic troubles is intended to improve domestic morale. Such news presumably makes residents of European Communist countries feel less unhappy about rising prices in their own areas. But there appears to be real

satisfaction on the part of governments and their spokesmen that the classical Marxist purists are at last on the verge of vindication.

### 'Produce a Miracle'

"In order to keep any faith alive," an East European critic of the system said, "you can keep things going for years and decades on words alone, but

sooner or later you have to produce a miracle or two proving that your faith is justified. A real collapse in the capitalist West, however partial, would breathe new life into Communist theory everywhere."

It seems doubtful that the Soviet Union, for one, cares very much what kind of political and economic system prevails in the United States, at least insofar as the effects on domestic U.S. affairs may be. But the neutralization of the United States by any means, economic or other, would be a boon to the Kremlin.

To the extent that the Soviet States and its allies are weakened in any way, they are vulnerable to the expansion of the Soviet sphere.

Because of that, news coming from the West is genuinely cheering to many here and this attitude is expressed in press reporting of Western reverses. "It is obvious that an economically weak America would also be a politically and militarily weak America, and all such weaknesses are desirable to Moscow," an East European economist said.

"Just now, much of the world is up for grabs again—parts of Europe, much of Asia and Africa, parts of Latin America. With the capitalist centers of Western power out of the way, the only dangerous contender to Soviet expansion would be China, which is too far away to do much in Europe."

In recent months, the Soviet press agency Tass has begun distributing to its clients several daily, global roundups on details of the collapsing Western economy, under such headings as "Economic Difficulties," "Struggle of the Working People," "Unemployment," "Price Increases," and so on. The summaries under such headings always include most West European countries, the United States and Japan.

Cosmonauts Pyotr Klimuk and Vitaly Sevast'yanov have set a Soviet space endurance record with their mission. They are scheduled to land at the end of the month. Tass said the cosmonauts finished their solar studies today by making "scores of spectrograms" of the sun with the aid of an orbital solar telescope.

## Wounded Crowding Hospitals After Heavy Angola Fighting

LUANDA, Angola, July 13 (AP).—Hospitals here in the Angolan capital were filled with wounded today after almost continuous heavy fighting during the night between rival African liberation troops.

Cannon, believed to be 108-mm anti-tank weapons, were employed into the early morning hours in the outlying suburbs. Fighting died down by this afternoon but it was feared that it would resume again tonight.

It was the heaviest fighting since Thursday in the latest outbreak which began Wednesday night. The toll is believed to be more than 200 dead.

The wounded were overcrowding hospitals, lying on corridor floors waiting for treatment.

Because of the widespread skirmishes between the rival Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, Portuguese and integrated patrol forces are being spread too thin to intervene in all areas.

### Unita Appeal

The third movement, Unita, reiterated today its policy of neutrality and of not responding to provocations and appeals for a peaceful settlement of the pre-independence problems.

The National Defense Council, which groups Portuguese and the African movement representatives in equal numbers, last night condemned the MPLA for spreading and continuing the violence, and for staying away from defense council meetings.

The council communiqué called for the MPLA to live up to its responsibilities under the Alvor independence agreements with Portugal and the Namibian peace agreements signed between the three nationalist movements in Kenya three weeks ago.

It called for an urgent meeting between the leaders of the three groups. Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita, reportedly arrived here last night. Agostinho Neto of the MPLA has been in Luanda since Thursday and Holden Roberto of the FNLA is presumed to be still at his headquarters in Kinshasa, Zaire.

An estimated 1,000 persons have taken refuge from the fighting at the Portuguese naval base on the peninsula which forms Luanda Bay.

[Portuguese Foreign Minister

## Jobless Benefits Running Out for Thousands in U.S.

LOS ANGELES, July 13 (NYT).—Thousands of jobless Americans—the first victims of the recession and the epidemic of layoffs that began with the Arab oil embargo late in 1973—are running out of unemployment benefits.

For the most part, they are workers who were the earliest of the expendables—the old, the young, and the least skilled—who now are likely to be among the last hired as the nation's economy begins to recover.

The repeated extension of federal unemployment benefits—approved by Congress to soften the effects of the recession—to a maximum of 65 weeks for some workers—has provided an economic prop for the majority of unemployed. Most of the 6.5 million persons who are now receiving federal assistance under various unemployment benefit programs still have many weeks or months of additional eligibility, according to state and federal officials.

But, manpower officials around the country interviewed this week said that many of those eligible for the full 65 weeks of aid have already exhausted their eligibility. And for others, who lacked the necessary eligibility factors, their benefits, too, have run out.

## Servant System Of U.S. Marines, Navy Attacked

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—The General Accounting Office has told the Defense Department that it can save at least \$31.7 million each year if it stops using thousands of enlisted personnel as servants for Navy and Marine Corps officers, according to a GAO report.

In a report to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., the GAO listed these benefits:

- A \$19.1-million saving by requiring Navy officers to take care of their own quarters and their soiled clothing to and from the laundry.

- A \$13.5-million saving by shutting down the so-called closed-mess system at shore installations for those using the Bachelor Officers Quarters.

- Air Force officers have to pay for such services.

Sen. Proxmire called the current practice "the most blatant waste of military manpower that can be imagined" and said that the program has "serious racial overtones."

## U.S. Provides Aid For Palestinians

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 13 (AP).—The United States, which has been the major donor to Palestine refugee relief operations of the UN, presented a \$6 million contribution Friday.

It called on "other countries who have not contributed in proportion to their resources" to follow the U.S. example.

Of the Arab nations, only Saudi Arabia has substantially increased its contribution this year. A UN spokesman said that Saudi Arabia has contributed \$11.2 million this year, more than double the \$5.4 million it paid from 1950 through last year. Contributions from all other Arab nations this year total \$2.2 million, the spokesman said.

### Cat Smuggler Fined

SANDWICH, England, July 13 (Reuters).—A French student was fined £200 (\$438) in this south coast town for smuggling a kitten into Britain in a duffel bag.



Yitzhak Rabin

## Exxon Handed Italian Parties Up to \$46 Million in 9 Years

(Continued from Page 1) the payments were legal under Italian law.

People in Italy familiar with the country's oil industry, including Italian officials and American diplomatic personnel, are understood to have told the subcommittee staff that not only Exxon but also all foreign oil companies doing business in Italy made political contributions.

Exxon disclosed at a shareholders' meeting in May that it had made contributions to political parties in Canada and Italy but refused to divulge the amounts involved.

Asked by a shareholder how

much had been spent on Canadian politics, J.K. Jamieson, chairman of Exxon, said: "I don't think we want to give that information."

The Securities and Exchange Commission has taken the position that its disclosure rules require that companies making political contributions abroad report them in documents filed with the commission and in proxy solicitations, whether or not the contributions are legal in the recipient country.

### Dispute on Law

There appears to be a dispute concerning the Italian law. Richard Keresey, an Exxon lawyer, is understood to have argued that the payments in Italy were legal. Mobil has also said that it had made what it characterized as legal contributions in Italy and Canada.

Gulf Oil Corp. admitted in May that it had made about \$5 million in illegal political contributions in foreign countries, mostly in South Korea.

The Senate subcommittee has also voted to subpoena Ashland Oil, Inc., for information that would yield the names of the recipients of Ashland's overseas payments.

### Denial in L'Unita

ROME, July 13 (AP).—The Italian Communist Party denied today having ever received contributions from the Exxon Corp. and called for a full investigation into the case.

"Not only our hands but also the coffers of the Italian Communist party are clean," a front-page article said in L'Unita, the party's newspaper.

No other party has so far commented on the Exxon allegations.

## Jordan to Buy Added Arms

(Continued from Page 1) Jordan's refusal to participate directly in the Arab war against Israel in October, 1973, was a lack of air defense.

In a memorandum justifying the sale, the White House told Congress that the transaction "would be in the national interest of the United States, strengthening King Hussein's internal position and reinforcing Jordan's policies of moderation at a time when Jordan was under heavy political pressure from outside forces and when the morale of its armed forces was suffering from the absence of any air defense."

The sale, the memo said, "would not alter the overwhelming military superiority which Israel enjoys vis-a-vis Jordan, but should contribute significantly to the confidence of the Jordanian military in their ability to deter attack on their country from any direction, thus helping to support a moderate and responsible government and maintain its close ties to the United States."

The sale will be in cash, with Jordan expected to receive most of the money from Saudi Arabia. The Hawk missile is possessed by Israel and many other major Western and pro-Western countries. The Redeye also is in the Israeli arsenal and in that of some other countries.

The denial Friday followed the French government's expulsion of three Cuban diplomats for allegedly being linked to a man wanted for the death of three persons. Two of them French security agents, in Paris on June 22.

Many observers and critics saw major problems ahead.

- There was speculation that Mr. Lopez Rega's dismissal did not remove him entirely from power, since Economy Minister Celestino Rodrigo and the new welfare minister, Carlos Villone, are close former aides.

- Labor unions who denounced Mr. Rodrigo's replacement because of an austerity plan implemented last month appeared to be unsatisfied with Mr. Peron's changes.

- Economic uncertainty persisted as prices rose by more than 200 per cent in many cases during the last month. Official inflation indices have risen 110 per cent since January.

- Many economists, viewing the enormous impact of salary increases of up to 120 per cent granted to laborers, predicted that a great many small and medium-sized businesses would soon begin bankruptcy proceedings.

- Mr. Rodrigo and his economic team discussed plans to devalue the Argentine peso for the third time in five months, informed sources said, suggesting that the

A Moscow factory is turning out a new brand of cigarettes to commemorate the joint space mission, using U.S. filters and a blend of Soviet and American tobacco.

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## Phone Users In U.S. Get The Message

OEMOS, Mich., July 13 (UPI).—Three women used a telephone marked "Men Only" as part of a survey of the conditioning of people by signs, last week.

Nearly 90 per cent of 30 persons confronted by phones marked male and female at a shopping center here meekly obeyed orders.

The markings were set up by two students at Michigan State University.

Revealing the results, Ray Deacon, 22, one of the organizers, said: "It showed how people tend to rely on signs to tell them what to do, when to do it and how to do it."

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## Fear Nuclear War in Mideast

## 2 Experts See Israel as A-Power

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Two experts here believe that Israel has atomic weapons and that the Arabs will attempt to acquire them, "to offset an apparent Israeli advantage," if no settlement is forthcoming in the Middle East.

Because of strong evidence that such weapons are already in the area, "it may well be that nuclear weapons will be used in the Middle East in the near future, perhaps even in the next round of fighting," Dr. Robert Pranger and Dr. Dale Rabinowitz said in their study, "Nuclear Threat in the Middle East," released yesterday by the American Enterprise Institute, a nonpartisan research organization.

A new round of hostilities could turn into a nuclear war if one side believed it was threatened with elimination, the authors said at a news conference. They referred to the "perpetrator of the Holocaust syndrome" in Israel.

The study urged the United States and the Soviet Union, the two superpowers that might be drawn into a new phase of the Middle East war, to begin contingency planning for a nuclear confrontation in the area.

## FBI Puts Patrol On Tribal Land

KESHENA, Wis., July 13 (Reuters)—FBI agents patrolled the Menominee Indian Reservation yesterday after Indian militants reacted violently to what they said was "another broken promise."

The militants had been negotiating to take over a Roman Catholic estate but the estate's owners, the Alexian Brothers, canceled the deal on Thursday.

Four homes and a railroad bridge on the scenic 300,000-acre estate were set afire Friday. Police reported sporadic shooting but no injuries.

## Czech Elections Are Set

PRAGUE, July 13 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Communist party held a rare Prava announced that parliamentary elections will be held shortly after the 15th party congress next April.



President and Mrs. Ford respond to crowds on parade route in Traverse City, Mich.

## Plans Gradual Implementation

## Ford to Unveil Oil Decontrol Measure

By R.W. Apple Jr.

CHICAGO, July 13 (NYT)—President Ford said yesterday that he would send to Congress next week a proposal for a "responsible well-timed decontrol" of domestic oil prices that would lead to a gradual rather than sudden removal of controls.

The President also said at a news conference here that he hoped it would be possible for the United States to sell wheat to the Soviet Union, even though he conceded that such a deal might cause an increase in bread prices at home.

On still another topic, Mr. Ford said that while he had no "specific information" to indicate that Alexander Butterfield or any other White House aide in the Nixon administration had been secretly employed by the Central Intelligence Agency, his administration was looking into that possibility.

Yesterday afternoon, in Traverse City, Mich., Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said the President would be pleased to see Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Soviet author, if Mr. Solzhenitsyn wished to see him.

## Played Golf

Responding to questions while Mr. Ford played in the Walter Hagen Golf Tournament, Mr. Nessen said that "the President doesn't want any misunderstanding." If the meeting takes place, he said, "it shouldn't be viewed as undercutting the process of relaxing tension in the world."

On June 30, when Jesse Helms, R-NC, attempted to arrange a Ford-Solzhenitsyn meeting, he was told the President's schedule was too full. That stance was

reportedly taken because of fears that a meeting between the two men might disrupt détente.

No formal invitation has been sent, Mr. Nessen said. Mr. Ford had been prepared to respond to questions about the controversial Nobel-Prize-winning author at his news conference, Mr. Nessen added, but he was not asked.

The President's news conference was the high point in a long day for his current Midwestern swing—a day that began with a meeting with Illinois Republican leaders, included a speech to the graduates of Chicago State University and ended with a golf tournament and a concert in Northern Michigan.

Mr. Ford told the Republicans that he would work closely with them in their campaign next year, in contrast to former President Nixon's standoffish attitude in 1972.

## News Conference

The President touched on foreign, domestic and political topics during his 35-minute news conference. Among his other major points:

- He applauded the "extraordinary efforts" of the Lebanese government in securing the release of Col. Ernest Morgan, a U.S. Army officer who had been held by Palestinian terrorists. He was not asked whether those efforts had included the payment of ransom by the Lebanese but he said "as far as I know it was not done by our government."

- He defended his practice of charging the government for such nonpolitical travels as this three-day trip, arguing that, despite several political meetings, the "overall" pattern of his schedule was governmental.

- He said there was no connection between his disassociation

of his candidacy from that of Vice-President Rockefeller and pressure on the Republican right from such figures as former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

He "forcefully" condemned any payments made by U.S. corporations to foreign officials if they were "legally construed" as bribes and said he would support legislation to make such payments illegal.

His intention on decontrol, Mr. Ford said, is both to avoid "a precipitous rise" in prices and to "offer encouragement for those who are seeking to increase and improve our domestic oil production," thus lessening dependence on imports.

Wheat Deal  
The President took a similar approach to the prospective wheat deal, which could involve the sale of as much as 10 million tons of grain. Perhaps recalling criticism of a similar sale in 1972, Mr. Ford said:

"I have no idea at this point what the amount will be of the sale to the Soviet Union. If it does materialize, but I think the fact that we can make one is a blessing and I hope we do make one. But I want to assure you, as I do the American consumer, that we are alert to the danger of too big a sale or too much shipment overseas because the American consumer has a stake in this problem as well."

The decontrol of so-called "old" domestic oil—that is, oil produced from wells in operation before 1973—has been a major issue. The price is currently pegged at 52.5 a barrel, but the regulating authority runs out Aug. 31.

Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Ford would meet with his energy and economic advisers tomorrow morning to give final shape to his proposal.

U.S. Official Admonishes Chilean Aide  
By David Binder

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT)—Deputy Secretary of State Robert Ingersoll strongly admonished Chile's deputy foreign minister, Enrique Valdes, twice last week over the decision of his government to deny entry to a United Nations panel seeking to investigate charges of violations of human rights.

The six-nation UN Human Rights Commission had been scheduled to visit Chile Thursday, having been invited to investigate by the Chilean government. However, on July 4, President Augusto Pinochet declared that the group could not come now.

The panel members were assembling in Lima last weekend to prepare for the visit when Gen. Pinochet's message reached them.

A Chilean diplomat said that Mr. Ingersoll "read the riot act" to Mr. Valdes, who is an army colonel, in their first meeting here Wednesday.

A State Department official said that Mr. Ingersoll met with Mr. Valdes again Friday and "talked very clearly" about the matter.

According to Chilean diplomats, Mr. Valdes replied that Chile had not "canceled" the visit of the UN panel but had merely "postponed it until a more opportune time."

The Ford administration was described by another American official as extremely annoyed by the Pinochet decision, since the United States had gone along with other members at the general assembly of the Organization of American States in May in a decision to postpone an airing of the Chilean human rights issue.

The decision by the organization was made because Chile had welcomed the UN probe into allegations of torture, arbitrary imprisonment and other violations of human rights since a military coup put Gen. Pinochet in power in September, 1973.

A State Department official said that it was "unusual" to speak to a senior foreign official in the terms used by Mr. Ingersoll, although he acknowledged that the U.S. Ambassador to Chile, David Popper, has repeatedly and firmly addressed the human rights questions in talks with authorities in Santiago.

U.S. Plans Talks With Philippines On Base Rights  
WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT)—The United States plans to meet Philippine requests and begin talks soon that may lead to the most significant changes in the 28-year-old agreement that has allowed U.S. forces to control key naval and air bases in the Philippines.

Ambassador William Sullivan, who has just completed consultations in Washington, will return to Manila this week and hold exploratory discussions with President Ferdinand Marcos and other officials before full-scale negotiations begin in late summer or early fall.

Officials familiar with U.S.-Philippine relations said there is considerable sympathy in Washington with the desire of the Manila government to assert more sovereign control over the bases, such as Clark Field and the Subic Bay Naval Base, which have been important U.S. outposts in Southeast Asia for years.

But U.S. officials have no desire to give up rights to use the bases, considered crucial by the Defense and State Departments to U.S. interests in the Southeast Asian region now that Vietnam has fallen to the Communists.

Four states—Alaska, Maine, Colorado and California—have enacted laws in the last two months that make the possession of small amounts of marijuana in one's home a civil offense, punishable by a fine, rather than a crime.

In Alaska, the State Supreme Court went a step further, ruling unanimously on May 27 that the right to privacy protected possession by adults of marijuana intended for personal use.

This week, there will be hearings in Ohio and the District of Columbia on similar so-called "decriminalization" legislation involving private possession of small amounts of marijuana.

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HOT DOG—A collie in Lawrence, Kan., beats the heat.

## Stiff U.S. Laws Crumble Pace of Liberalization On Marijuana Quickens

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT)—The criminal penalties for private possession of marijuana are beginning to fall and so are the criminal sanctions for smoking marijuana, at least in the home.

This follows an often bitterly fought nationwide drive, a combination of politics, practicality and a growing sense that the typical marijuana smoker is not a criminal.

Four states—Alaska, Maine, Colorado and California—have enacted laws in the last two months that make the possession of small amounts of marijuana in one's home a civil offense, punishable by a fine, rather than a crime.

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## Studies Began in Early '50s

## CIA Was Pioneer in LSD Research

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT)—The CIA was one of the pioneers in studying the hallucinogenic substance LSD, having begun its research eight years before Timothy Leary swallowed his first dose of the powerful substance.

A review of the history of LSD research indicates that the CIA began its experiments with the drug at about the same time the Army and Navy began their studies of what was known then, in the early 1950s, as a mysterious drug with extraordinary powers to modify perception, thought, emotion and behavior.

LSD's potential utility as a chemical-warfare agent was obvious from its earliest days in the laboratory in the late 1940s.

Standard reference works on chemical-warfare agents list LSD as one of a handful of "psychochemicals" under study by the chemical warfare research laboratories once housed at Fort Detrick and Edgewood Arsenal, both in Maryland. Chemical-warfare research at these centers has since been phased out.

## Plunged to Death

When Dr. Frank Olson, a bacteriologist employed at Fort Detrick who was given LSD by CIA experimenters, plunged from a New York hotel window to his death 22 years ago, the chemical had been made available to researchers in the United States only a few months earlier by the Sandoz Research Laboratories of Switzerland.

LSD, or lysergic acid diethylamide, was first synthesized by Dr. Albert Hofmann, a Sandoz chemist, in Basel. The chemical's effects on the mind were not discovered until 1943, when Dr. Hofmann accidentally inhaled some LSD powder and experienced "a peculiar sensation" in which "fantastic pictures of extraordinary plasticity and intensive color seemed to surge toward me."

Because of the drug's wide-ranging effects, it was studied as a possible treatment for mental

illness and as a way of producing artificial and temporary psychoses for research.

According to Dr. Sidney Cohen of the University of California at Los Angeles, another pioneer in LSD research, the drug disrupts the brain's normal ability to sort and code incoming information, thereby permitting an overflow sensation and a loss of "one's sense of self." Visual and tactile hallucinations are common.

In the early days, Dr. Cohen said, LSD was of interest to military and intelligence agencies because it was thought the drug might be a way of "breaking down" a person's defenses during interrogation.

## Small Doses

The drug also could have had value as a way of temporarily incapacitating individuals. Because extremely small doses are effective, LSD is almost impossible to detect in body tissues.

The drug was also studied by chemical-warfare scientists for use in a gas or aerosol form.

Accounts of Dr. Olson's death have indicated that he apparently committed suicide more than a week after receiving LSD. All trace of the drug is ordinarily broken down by the human body and excreted within 24 hours. For this reason, Dr. Cohen and other authorities said, the suicide could hardly have been a direct result of the drug.

Rather, Dr. Cohen suggested, the drug probably stirred up such a storm in Dr. Olson's mind that some long-repressed memory or other information rose to his consciousness and had a depressing effect on him.

Dr. Cohen suggested that, although the immediate effects of LSD had long subsided, the depression they spawned deepened and Dr. Olson became suicidal.

## Federal Grants

From 1953 to 1966, the National Institute of Mental Health granted \$7.5 million to fund 84 research projects on LSD.

The CIA's research on LSD is

said to have continued from 1953 to 1963.

From the early 1960s on, it was increasingly apparent that quantities of LSD were being diverted from legitimate research by such persons as Leary, who was expelled from the Harvard faculty.

In 1966, faced with growing publicity about drug abuse, Sandoz stopped production of LSD and the pace of research on the drug declined. It has now virtually ceased.

Despite Sandoz's move, illicit sources of the drug, which is only moderately difficult to make under clandestine circumstances, continue to supply a reduced number of users of LSD.

## LSD Suicide In CIA Test Re-Examined

By Joseph B. Treaster

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT)—A man believed to be an employee of the CIA allegedly concealed important facts from the Manhattan Medical Examiner's office about a biochemist who plummeted to his death from a hotel window here 22 years ago.

The biochemist, Frank Olson, 43, a civilian researcher, had reportedly participated unwittingly in a CIA experiment with the hallucinogenic chemical LSD. The acting chief medical examiner, Dominick Di Maio, said Friday that, as a result of recent disclosures about the death, he was reopening the case, which was closed in 1953 without a definite ruling.

Dr. Di Maio said that Robert Lashbrook, who shared room 1018A in the Statler Hotel with Olson, formally identified the body but apparently omitted "four big things" when he was asked about the death.

Members of the Olson family said that they believe Mr. Lashbrook worked for the CIA. The agency has refused to confirm or deny their belief and Mr. Lashbrook's whereabouts are not known.

Dr. Di Maio, who personally handled the case 22 years ago as an assistant medical examiner but left the interview to Max Katzman, a now-retired stenographer, said that records showed Mr. Lashbrook "never mentioned the man had taken LSD."

Furthermore, the doctor said, newspaper reports have disclosed that Mr. Lashbrook told the police investigating the incident that he had been awakened by the crash of glass and found Mr. Olson's bed empty, but that he told the biochemist's widow, Alice, he had seen her husband "going at a full run toward the window."

He saw Mr. Olson go through both the closed window and a drawn shade, he reportedly told her.

The run toward the window would have been "characteristic of a man on LSD," Dr. Di Maio said, and the record showed that Mr. Lashbrook made no mention of the run.

Equally important, Dr. Di Maio said, "He didn't tell us the man was under psychiatric treatment and he didn't give us the name of the physician."

"In other words," Dr. Di Maio said, "we knew absolutely nothing."

## Routine Queries

Dr. Di Maio said that it was routine in cases of fatal falls for the medical examiner's office to inquire about a victim's mental health and whether he had been under treatment. He said that he felt certain Mr. Lashbrook had been asked these questions.

Referring to all of the omissions, Dr. Di Maio said, "He should have given that information to us—if not under questioning, then voluntarily."

Besides a brief description of Mr. Olson—his age, marital status, occupation—the only statement recorded as having come from Mr. Lashbrook in regard to him was that Mr. Olson "had been depressed for some time."

Reached by telephone Friday, Mrs. Olson challenged that assessment by Mr. Lashbrook. She said her husband had not exhibited any signs of depression until after a conference at a mountain retreat where, she was later told, he had been surreptitiously administered LSD, as were three or four other colleagues who had worked in the special operations section at Fort Detrick, Md., the Army's headquarters for biological warfare.

During the weekend following that conference—Nov. 21 and 22, 1953—Mrs. Olson said that her husband "sat and brooded" "seemingly" and said that he was going to resign as assistant chief of the special operations sections, which, she said, was "known as a cloak and dagger division."

Fugitive on Top-10 List Of FBI Is Arrested

HONOLULU, July 13 (UPI)—The FBI said today that Richard Holan, one of its 10 most wanted fugitives, surrendered to police on the island of Kauai.

Holan, taken into custody yesterday, was wanted in connection with the robbery of a Seattle, Wash., bank and the fatal shooting of an Omaha, Neb., bartender.

## U.S. Sports Radical Scott Offers To Send Patty Hearst an Appeal

LOS ANGELES, July 13—Radical sports figure Jack Scott said today that he would make a personal appeal to Patricia Hearst to surrender if the fugitive's mother will resign as a regent of the University of California.

Catherine Hearst confirmed that she and her husband, Randolph, had talked to Mr. Scott at length Friday night and yesterday morning. But she indicated that she had not made up her mind whether she would resign from the board.

"I'd do anything for Patty," Mrs. Hearst said. But she also said that Mr. Scott presented no proof that he could reach or influence her daughter. "If Jack Scott can get in touch with Patty, and get a message from us to her, naturally we'd like to do it," she said.

In the meeting, Mr. Scott did not say directly that he had been in contact with Miss Hearst, Mrs. Hearst said. But she added, "in a way you get that feeling. Nothing you can identify."

She said that Mr. Scott's references to Miss Hearst were indirect. "It was always, 'If he was' [with her] or something," she said.

Mr. Scott and his wife, Miki, rented a Pennsylvania farmhouse last summer which the FBI has said was used by the fugitive newspaper heiress and Bill and Emily Harris, also members of the terrorist Symbionese Liberation Army.

When asked whether she and her husband had agreed to go along with Mr. Scott's proposal, Mrs. Hearst said, "First, we'd have to be sure he was really in touch with Patty, and that any of these things [resigning as regent] would affect her one way or another, which we're not sure of."

Los Angeles Times

## Former Aides Deny Kennedys Approved Assassination Plots

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT)—Neither President John Kennedy's brother Robert nor senior members of the Kennedy administration authorized assassination plots against foreign leaders, according to two former key Kennedy aides.

Robert McNamara, former secretary of defense, and McGeorge Bundy, who served as assistant to President Kennedy for national security affairs, issued statements of denial after testifying before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

Both men, however, refused to answer questions on their statements, their testimony on details of allegations that officials in the Kennedy administration were aware of and may have authorized a CIA plot to kill Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba.

Mr. Bundy read his statement hurriedly, noting that the "most important point" he had made before the Senate committee was that "as far as I ever knew, or know now, no one in the White House or at the Cabinet level ever gave any approval of any kind to any CIA effort to assassinate anyone."

"Wholly Inconsistent"

"I told the committee in particular that it is wholly inconsistent with what I know of President Kennedy and his brother Robert that either of them would have given any such order or authorization or consent to anyone through any channel."

Mr. McNamara said: "I can't believe President Kennedy or Robert Kennedy or any senior member of the Kennedy administration ever had anything to do with the planning or action leading to assassination of any political leader."

He, too, refused to answer questions on the grounds that he felt it was not "appropriate."

The two men testified in executive session. A committee spokesman said that the committee had not admonished them not to talk to reporters and that they were free to answer any questions.

## New Baptist Leader

STOCKHOLM, July 13 (AP)—David Young of Hong Kong was elected president of the Baptist World Alliance at the Baptist World Congress here yesterday.



## Kaleidoscopic Terror

Col. Ernest Morgan emerged from his captivity at the hands of Lebanese terrorists safely, but amid much uncertainty concerning the motives of his captors and the method of his release. This is a part of the mystique of terror today, whether it involves the holding of hostages for ransom or a bomb blast in a crowded square; whether it is performed by Palestinian guerrillas or President Idi Amin. The work of a random Robin Hood or a political collective, there is usually only one clear point about acts of terror: they mean fear, death and suffering.

Many will dispute this, arguing that the individual terrorists are using the only means available to them of combatting some institutional terror imposed by the society in which they operate, and that whatever ambiguities result from their deeds is irrelevant. But confusion over the goals of terror is relevant, because so much of the crime that is committed in the name of politics loses thereby whatever appeal it might have to the minds and hearts of humanity at large. Storming the Bastille may be the beginning of a great revolution; shooting up a courtroom, to release prisoners, nowadays, can carry all the political impact of mugging an elderly man or woman in a city park.

There is, to be sure, some evidence, or indication, following the case of "Carlos" in France, of a kind of global association of

terror, one that is founded on the techniques employed rather than the ideological objectives. For a Communist, whether Maoist or Stalinist, to assist an anarchist would be a contradiction in terms; the history of the Russian Revolution as well as of the Spanish Republic proves that. But it is conceivable that direct action to upset the status quo would be welcome to any revolutionary party or any nation or group of nations with revolutionary ideas.

This commitment to international uncertainty is responsible, in large part, for the inability of the world community to take any concerted action against terror—in spite of the fact that terror can cut in any direction, against any regime, no matter how well-established. When one considers the slim popular base of the Baader-Meinhof gang in West Germany, the almost total lack of any intellectual structure in the American Symbionese Liberation Army, the way in which IRA terror brought Protestant counter-terror in Northern Ireland and the Palestinian terror war with Israel bloody split Lebanon, the argument for support of any terrorism is turned against itself; the reasons for a united front against it become very strong. Some will still argue that terror is better than war, because it kills fewer people. But terror too often leads to war, or at the very least makes peace uncertain. And in itself, like war, it is hell.

## Africa Can't Afford Him

President Idi Amin of Uganda became furious a few months ago when Dennis Hills called him a village tyrant, so he arrested Mr. Hills and began an episode which served very dramatically to prove the British writer's point. Before releasing his prisoner last week after a protracted campaign by the British government and the constructive intervention of President Mobutu of Zaire, President Amin played juvenile, sadistic, and totally irresponsible games with Mr. Hills' life. Perhaps this disgraceful drama will be the catalyst for overdue action against President Amin by the Organization of African Unity.

While, under its charter, the OAU could not interfere in Uganda's affairs to affect Mr. Hills' fate, it need not go through with the planned OAU summit scheduled for July 17 in Uganda at which, according to tradition, Gen. Amin would be elected chairman of the organization for 1975-1976. If the

OAU is to keep its standing with Africans, let alone its reputation beyond the continent, it will not suffice for member governments to send low-level delegations to Kampala and let it go at that.

Since overthrowing President Obote in 1971, Gen. Amin has slaughtered thousands of Ugandans in a catastrophic rekindling of tribal and racial strife. He brutally expelled the Asian community, including life-long Ugandan residents. He has periodically threatened to invade Tanzania and has called for the overthrow of President Nyerere as well as of President Kamuda of Zambia.

For too long, too much of the world has accepted Gen. Amin's image of himself as an eccentric but amusing and often generous "big daddy" rather than as the sadistic butcher he is. Honorable African leaders cannot afford Idi Amin as OAU chairman, and the sooner they tell him and his Arab backers so, the better—for Africa and the world.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Dragon or Handshake?

"I have come to you as a witness of what it is like there in the red burning stomach of the dragon," Alexander Solzhenitsyn told a New York audience a few days ago. But Mr. Solzhenitsyn's image of the Soviet Union as the deadly, implacable foe of the United States contrasts strikingly with the very different image projected by the handshake Soviet and American astronauts are scheduled to exchange this week when their Apollo and Soyuz craft meet in outer space.

Both images are unrepresentative extremes. The reality of Soviet-American relations today—which are perhaps more extensive and interact in more places and on more topics than ever before in history—is that of a spectrum running from cooperation to rivalry. While the Soviet leadership talks détente, Portugal's military rulers are evidently trying—with not so covert Soviet support—to turn their country into Western Europe's first copy of the Eastern European satellites.

And while Soviet foreign and domestic propaganda stress the "superiority" of a Soviet system which allegedly suffers from neither unemployment nor inflation, American farmers persist in setting new crop production records—to the despair of Moscow's ideologists—and Soviet representativesicker for the purchase of millions of tons of American grain to be sure there will be enough bread for Soviet workers and peasants.

Nowhere are the counterbalancing pressures making for simultaneous Soviet-American cooperation and rivalry more evident than at meetings such as that which Secretary Kissinger has just concluded in Geneva with Andrei Gromyko. Both men want to avoid nuclear war and to slow down or stop the nuclear arms race; yet they represent governments still deeply suspicious of each other, still wary that the other seeks to gain military advantage from the details of another SALT agreement. Inevitably they find they must compromise if they are to avoid a failure that could have far-reaching repercussions.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn fears the results of these Soviet-American interactions. He sees the United States usually coming out with the short end of the stick in agreements with Moscow because the Kremlin has the advantages of a closed society and a subservient population while leaders in Washington must struggle with the free-wheeling desires and expectations of a democratic electorate. His concerns are not to be dismissed out of hand by any means, but should instead serve Americans as a useful and timely reminder that détente is and has to be in no sense a unilateral expression of fatuous goodwill but rather a practical and realistic means of establishing a mutually beneficial two-way street.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Irish Example of Toughness

Since the southern Irish police could have arrested David O'Connell, the Irish Republican Army leader, any time they wanted in recent months, why did they pounce last week with all the dangers to the cease-fire (in Northern Ireland) that such an act is bound to involve?

One intriguing explanation is that far from the decision being taken in spite of the danger to the cease-fire, this danger was the reason behind it. The cease-fire is beginning to be seen in Dublin as leading

inevitably to a British disengagement from the north, which would result in the grim prospect of anarchy infecting the south itself.

How odd that it should now be the Irish government setting an example to the British in toughness against the IRA, just at the moment when the British are seeking to emulate the old Irish policy of appeasement. Odd, too, in the highest tradition of tortuous Machiavellianism that has always marked the history of our two peoples.

—From The Sunday Telegraph, London.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 11, 1900  
ST. PETERSBURG—In the last six hours' battle outside Tientsin the Cossack, under Major General Groesbeck, captured an Euphrates and, following up their advantage, they killed numbers of the fleeing Boers. The various European contingents fought with great bravery in support of the Russians.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 14, 1925  
NEW YORK—Panic broke out last night in New York's most congested shopping district when a water-main burst, scattering pedestrians and flooding the 42d St. subway. Sidewalks were slung up like matchwork and immense geysers scattered water throughout the district.



## Time to Make Things Clear

By C. L. Sulzberger

LISBON.—The United States would be insane not to oppose a European security conference and block the scheduled summit, which—although delayed—remains Brezhnev's favorite project, unless it is preceded by a Soviet pledge not to interfere by any means in Portugal. In making such an attitude clear, Washington should meticulously explain its states concerned, above all its allies.

A law was enacted here last year banning foreign aid to any Portuguese political party. No legal evidence has so far been produced that this is being violated.

Nevertheless, since the astonishingly free April elections (with 92 per cent of the electorate taking part) there are signs that the Communists, unflinchingly loyal to Moscow and led by a resolute Stalinist, Alvaro Cunhal, have increasing funds available. Pro-Communist army leaders seem intent on sponsoring their own form of "direct democracy," supported by Cunhal.

The April elections produced fascinating results. The Socialists of Mario Soares, who support individual freedoms and a multi-party system, received 38 per cent. The Popular Democrats (centrist) got 26 per cent and the moderate right CDS 7.5 per cent, producing a discernible anti-Communist majority of over 71 per cent.

### Communist Bloc

Cunhal's Communists received 12.5 per cent and the Communist-front MDP 4 per cent, making a pro-Communist bloc of 16.5 per cent. The remainder was divided among fractions, including anti-Cunhal ultra-leftists.

Portugal is still sleepwalking out of fascism's shuffling hangover. It became increasingly alive after the revolution's original frontman, Gen. Spínola, fled last March following an abortive coup. But during both the 48-year-old dictatorship and an indecisive first year that followed, the Communists prepared to seize and subsequently seized key positions.

Frustrated at the polls, they are again moving ahead unperturbed. They have managed to squash hostile media by strikes, warnings, threats, closing down the pro-Socialist paper Republica, taking over the pro-Catholic radio station, and now backing a slow-motion army coup.

The Communists seem to have generous sums available. "We Socialists receive no foreign aid at all," Soares says. "It is against

the law. But I can't guarantee the Communists don't get it. They have lots of money. Of course," (sarcastically) "maybe their 700,000 members are richer than our own 2,500,000."

The U.S. embassy, headed by an energetic ambassador and minister who speak excellent Portuguese, has been put into a needlessly defensive position by an American government reluctant to seem as if it were concerned with local affairs, thus leaving the field wide open to announced adversaries. It is silly to get caught up in denials that Ambassador Carlucci is a CIA veteran (which he isn't) or that the United States contemplates supporting secession of the Azores. Teddy Roosevelt is dead.

The crux of the Portuguese problem is not strategic—keeping available an Azores base important to the Middle East. It is a matter of preventing a Soviet-sponsored minority from stealing this little land away from its Western orientation.

Unlike Italy's increasingly Marxist population, Portugal overwhelmingly showed it opposed Communism in April. Moreover, many European leaders, including the non-Stalinist Italian and (exiled) Spanish Communist bosses, Berlinguer and Carillo, joined such Socialists as Franco's Mitterrand and Germany's Brandt in favoring Soares over Cunhal. The U.S.A. is on the right side and the popular side; it should loudly proclaim it.

The American government isn't unaware of what's happening. President Ford was appalled when Adm. Coughlin, attending NATO's summit, explained that the Armed Forces Movement here opposed parties—except for the Communists, who represented "the revolution."

The pending European security summit represents a Soviet desire to get formal ratification of the continent's existing political and ideological borders. "Ideological" means that, under the Brezhnev doctrine, Moscow can move as it has done against Hungary or Czechoslovakia (also East Germany, 1952, and Poland, 1956).

Not long after Moscow squashed the Czechs, Secretary of State Rogers visited Prague's dummy regime, bemoaning approval. Washington tacitly accepted interventions of Soviet tanks in East Europe, but it did not accept West Berlin's isolation and there

is no reason to condone a far subtler intervention here.

The United States wants détente just as much as Brezhnev, but it doesn't have to pay twice for it. Tallyrand, furthermore, argued that noninterference amounts to the same thing as interference. This is not just a matter of justice or popularity but of geopolitics.

If Portugal slips away from the relative freedom into which it has at last emerged, there is no telling what effect this might have on other NATO lands, above all in the Mediterranean area.

A good many staunch congressional friends of Israel signed the letter, but it is now on dead center. The reason the American Jewish community, including pro-Israel leaders in Congress, discouraged the new pressure campaign. As one told us: "We should not risk anything at this delicate moment that might be counterproductive to Israel's interests."

## Ford Toughing Out With Mideast Stance

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—A calculated decision by American Jewish community leaders to squelch a sharply pro-Israel letter from House members to President Ford reveals his stunning growth as a President whom even the powerful pro-Israel lobby is finding difficult to push around.

Indeed, the imminent possibility of breaking the long deadlock over Israeli withdrawal in the Egyptian Sinai peninsula stems from this same phenomenon: Gerald R. Ford has convinced Israel that his pressure for major Israeli concessions is not susceptible to political power plays in the usual pattern of American presidential politics.

That sets Mr. Ford apart from each of his predecessors since Dwight Eisenhower forced Israel to give up its first conquest of the Sinai peninsula in 1956. By contrast, in the pre-campaign jockeying for political advantage before the 1972 election, Richard Nixon capitulated to Israel and ended a long boycott on deliveries of F-4 Phantom aircraft.

### Solo Effort

The round-robin letter which began circulating in the House June 26 was a solo effort by Rep. Claude Pepper of Florida. Proclaiming that the United States "stands firmly with Israel," the Pepper letter hoped to pressure Mr. Ford to end the four-month-old U.S. "reassessment" of U.S. policy in the Mideast which has tied up a new generation of sophisticated U.S. weapons wanted by Israel.

Pepper's letter surprisingly alleged "a recent heavy flow of Soviet weapons" to the Arabs and warned Mr. Ford that "withholding military equipment from Israel would be dangerous." In fact, Moscow recently suspended most military shipments to its former friend, Iraq, and never has delivered arms pledged to Egypt before the October, 1973, war.

That was sound advice, considering the President's reaction to a similar high-pressure letter sent him May 21 by 78 senators. Mr. Ford publicly welcomed that letter as an expression of Senate

sentiment. But privately, when asked about it June 26 during the first large White House meeting ever held by a president with Arab-Americans, Mr. Ford answered quietly: "That kind of pressure can be counterproductive with me."

That offhand remark precisely reflects the iron determination Mr. Ford has been demonstrating to Israel since the collapse last March of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's shabby diplomacy. It reflects a primitive, unadorned stubbornness and confidence that he is acting in the best interest of the United States in insisting on Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai passes and the Abu Rudeis oil fields, seized in 1967.

Unannounced talks over the past three months between Mr. Ford and a parade of Mideast experts of all persuasions have underscored this same phenomenon: restoration of the old U.S.-Israeli intimacy will not happen in the Ford administration unless there is this quiet pro quo Israel giving the United States in negotiating flexibility, a small part of what it has been taking from the United States, in arms, economic aid and its only international backing the last eight years.

### Private Talks

The latest of Mr. Ford's private talks was 10 days ago with former Sen. J.W. Fulbright, scorned by the American Jewish community as a pro-Arab renegade. Other consultants have included Max Fisher of Detroit, an American Jewish leader, prominent Republican and longtime friend of the President; former United Nations Ambassador Arthur Goldberg; former undersecretaries of State George Ball and Eugene Rosier. Through this process of self-education by the President, none of these experts has changed Mr. Ford's mind.

Thus, underlying the possible success of Kissinger's diplomacy in the coming showdown is hard backing from Mr. Ford. Success in the Sinai talks will guarantee Israel much of the \$2.6 billion it wants from the United States right now. Failure will lead to a potentially brutal fight between Mr. Ford and Congress over the aid package.

More important, the President's tough performance on the Mideast has given him glittering prestige in world chancelleries. Considering his undeviating support for Israel during 25 years as congressman from Grand Rapids, this may be the most important surprise of the young Ford presidency.

### Sound Advice

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## Unfinished Business in Asia

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—A lot of people now regard Korea as the principal piece of unfinished business in Asia—the one place where, because the two Koreas remain so hostile and because American troops are stationed near the front, the United States could again get sucked into an Asian land war.

How dangerous is it? South Korea, not only scared but eager to test Washington's post-Vietnam nerves, broadcast its fears of North Korean attack after Saigon fell last spring. Whether North Korea, by its political in-placability and its tunnels under the demilitarized zone and its felicitous toward South Korea's offshore islands, ever intended more than a campaign of controlled pressure is uncertain. But Washington responded with repeated high-level pledges of faithfulness, including declarations that it would consider answering a North Korean attack with nuclear weapons.

The suggestion of nuclear readiness, which Washington regards as essential to assuring Seoul and deterring Pyongyang, is seen by some American critics as irresponsible missile-rattling. Yet the critics seem unwilling to consider the one particular military step—increasing American conventional strength in South Korea—that might let the Pentagon start phasing out its Korea-based nuclear missiles.

There is another nuclear angle. Seoul has signed the nonproliferation treaty but is suspected of

harboring aspirations for its own bomb as a hedge against the future uncertainties of American patronage. Maybe South Korea will do whatever it plans to do anyway. But by holding up a nuclear umbrella visibly, Washington hopes to keep the South Koreans from putting up their own on the sly.

Assume—as one cannot assume—that North Korea would just sit there thumbs watching South Korea go nuclear. If South Korea went nuclear, almost every one agrees, the pressures on Japan to follow suit would be immense. Japan might also conquer its nuclear allergy if it saw Korea reunified by an attack of the North, as the perceived result of a failure of the American guarantee, on which Japan itself also depends. A nuclear Japan would represent the kind of loose cannon on the international scene that might make a nuclear Korea seem like a toy.

### Korean Problem

Over time this Korean-Japan link might be broken, and Japan's non-military place in the world spectrum confirmed. If the Korean problem were solved. But how? The German analogy is tempting but false. How does one solve the problem of a country, divided first by great-power politics and then by a brutal war launched by the North, when the North continues to reject the sensible two-Korea proposals offered by the South and instead champions "reunification" by political or military means?

One answer, offered the other day by former Fulbright aide Carl Marz, is to turn the problem over to the powers "directly involved"—the two Koreas, Russia, Japan and China, but not the United States. This is the neo-

isolationist way. It could conceivably spare Americans further involvement but it would almost certainly produce another war.

Here one must note that, heart-sick as many congressmen are about South Korea's repressions, it does not appear that anything near a majority is prepared to cut Seoul adrift. Korea's evident willingness to fight for itself, its evident status as victim of aggression, and its UN colonization give it a continuing claim on American support.

### Not Chosen Man

The United States should, nonetheless, find ways to show the many Koreans who deplore President Park's dictatorial measures that he is not the United States' chosen man.

Another answer to the Korean problem is that it be handed to the United Nations. In fact, the UN can only be a forum for this issue, for a great deal of heat, political pushing and shoving, Seoul grumbles at what's coming there, and clings tight to Washington.

Most responsible answers center on bringing together the parties and patrons and having them "isolate" if they cannot solve the Korean problem, which, because the North wants one reunified country, while the South will accept two Koreas indefinitely, is probably insoluble. But in a conference Russia and China might feel compelled to compete in ardor for the North. Whether such a conference could improve on the system of quiet great-power murmurs and signals and restraints on offensive war supplies, which has kept Korean tensions within bounds for 22 years, is hard to say.

Korea will remain unfinished business, I'm afraid, for a long time to come.

## Letters

### Malaysian Denial

I wish to refer to the article entitled "Do-Americans Kill Philippines?" by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak in which they state, "... Marcos also confirmed to us that the rebels are aided by Tun Mustapha, chief minister of the Malaysian State of Sabah, and that insurgent leaders have been trained by Malaysia's central government. But seeking to erase the American puppet stigma and work closely with Malaysia and other Asian nations, Marcos has not protested."

Please note that the Malaysian government categorically denies that the above statement has any truth and that President Marcos has himself stated that the problem in the southern Philippines was created by the political and

socio-economic conditions of that region.

We would also like to state that the Malaysian government strictly adheres to a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of the state.

ABDUL JABAR,  
Embassy of Malaysia,  
Paris.

### Spreading the Word

How can E.C. Lucas (Letters, July 2) reconcile himself to residing in Spain while talking of Solzhenitsyn's words being spread throughout the free world? Presumably he would be unable to hear them in the Canary Islands.

Bishop Camara of Sao Paulo, under constant harassment by the Brazilian military dictatorship, stated that in many coun-

tries of the West, presumably including Brazil, Mr. Solzhenitsyn would never have escaped with his life after being so openly critical of a political system.

DAVID G. SELLERS,  
Porto Santo Stefano, Italy.

### Inflation Tip

A suggestion to help cure inflation: Any increases in salary to be made by means of certificates or bonds payable in five years. These bonds could be accepted by the government as deductible for tax purposes, at a rate to be specified as a later date.

By this method, a company could carry on its balance sheets the amount of such bonds as only a temporary contingent liability.

A.B. CHRISTOPHER,  
London.



# Out ance Kremlin Hits Novak U.S. Position On A-Strikes

Accuses Schlesinger  
Of 'Dangerous Game'

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, July 13 (NYT).—The Kremlin mounted its most authoritative attack yet on Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger yesterday, accusing him of playing a "dangerous game" by making "belligerent statements" about U.S. policy on the use of nuclear weapons.

A prominent article in the Communist party newspaper Pravda charged that Mr. Schlesinger, rather than working to bring about the end of a Soviet-U.S. nuclear confrontation, was moving the Pentagon toward a "strategy of possible use of the United States of nuclear weapons in any critical situation."

The article, which was phrased in generally terse language, coincided with a new round of press attacks on Mr. Schlesinger for his recent statements envisaging conditions in which U.S. nuclear weapons might be employed. Although it did not threaten any specific response by Moscow, the Pravda article was signed by "an observer," which traditionally means that it was prepared under Kremlin-level supervision rather than by an individual Soviet press commentator.

Although Mr. Schlesinger, in his capacity as Pentagon chief, has figured as a scapegoat for the Soviet press, he has been particularly criticized here for several recent statements. These include his report to Congress in May that the United States might be forced to respond to a conventional Soviet invasion of Western Europe by using tactical nuclear weapons on the battlefield.

More recently, Mr. Schlesinger declined to rule out the possibility that the United States might resort to first use of nuclear weapons if drawn into a conventional war. Both statements were cited yesterday by Pravda, which tended to gloss over nuances of the defense secretary's remarks and infer that he was in favor of a preemptive strike against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Schlesinger has apparently upset the Kremlin in his earlier assertion that the Soviet Union had constructed a missile facility in Somalia. The contention was corroborated by congressmen who subsequently visited the African country.

For whatever the precise reasons, the Kremlin has seemed to be most upset that Mr. Schlesinger has been referring to Soviet aggressive designs at a time when Moscow has been working to promote a policy of accommodation with the West.

The criticism was issued at a time when the Soviet Union has appeared frustrated by the lack of movement in a new strategic arms limitation accord with the United States as outlined by President Ford and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at their brief summit meeting near Vladivostok in November. The arms agreement is reportedly stalled on the means of verifying the number of weapons permitted under the tentative agreement—2,400 delivery systems on each side, 1,320 may carry nuclear warheads.

In the current issue of the weekly magazine Ogonek, Mr. Schlesinger was accused, along with former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird and other unspecified "influential circles," of trying to hamper the conclusion of a new Soviet-U.S. arms accord.

## Rhodesia Plans to Intensify Drive Against Black Rebels

By Charles Mohr

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 13 (NYT).—The stalemate in negotiations between Rhodesia's white minority government and black nationalists, it appears, may soon develop into another full-scale confrontation.

The government announced Friday that in a week or two it would put into effect a secret plan to step up counterinsurgency measures against black guerrilla forces.

"We will get back to the position where we are in total control of the security situation and dictating the course of events ourselves," said the deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Office, Ted Sutton-Pryce.

On Dec. 11, Prime Minister Ian Smith released from long detention a number of black nationalists so they could join in negotiations. He offered to hold a new constitutional conference on the future of this breakaway former British colony.

A political prisoner will be set free under the act and three others will have their sentences reduced, officials said.

Albert, Yuan, a 32-year-old former reporter for Agence France-Presse, was the only political prisoner able to meet requirements for release, a ministry source said. He was arrested on sedition charges in 1963.



AT HOME ON THE RANGE—This contented Munich teacher prepares his courses while looking after some cattle during his summer vacation near an Alpine pasture.

## Many Being Settled on Farms

### Somalia Moves to Transform Its Nomads

By Henry Tanner

KUTAWARI, Somalia (NYT).—Last fall, when the rains failed to come for the fourth consecutive year, the famine among the Somali nomads who graze their camels, sheep and cattle in the highlands near the Ethiopian border reached disaster proportions.

Since then, 17,000 persons have died and nearly a million—roughly a third of Somalia's population—became dependent on government help for food, medical treatment and fodder.

The government, moving fast, set up refugee camps in the region and then decided to move about 200,000 persons, all of them nomads, nearly 2,000 miles to resettle them as farmers and fishermen.

The mobilization of thousands of volunteers as teachers and social workers, the creation of "youth brigades," a literacy campaign among the nomads and an all-pervasive political indoctrination program carried out by a special office of the presidency are part of this experiment, which is both a test and a justification of the "scientific socialism" of the leftist regime of President Mohammed Siad Barre.

Almost 100,000 nomads are being taken by Soviet transport planes to this potentially fertile region in southern Somalia; 80,000 are being taken by Soviet trucks to the Gulf of Aden to be settled as fishermen. And about 90,000 are returning to nomad life, but in less affected parts of the highlands.

The Soviet Union is by far the greatest donor of aid to the resettlement program. Sen. Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., after an inspection of the Soviet-built missile-handling facility at Berbers in the north of the country, has advocated an increased U.S. contribution.

In this village in a water-logged plain about 80 miles south of Mogadishu, the capital, visitors were able to glimpse the vast experiment in social engineering conducted by the 5-year-old military regime.

An old man in an army uniform was making the rounds in Kutawari telling the 800 newly resettled nomads not to be distracted by the Western visitors and to go about their own business. Teen-agers in green shorts and shirts with large red scarves were everywhere. They are the "youth brigade," organized by the military regime and given auxiliary-police functions.

When the Soviet airlift is completed in a few months, Kutawari will be a settlement of 45,000. Now it has about 8,000, the officer from the capital explained.

Literacy Campaign  
To demonstrate the efficiency of the regime's 7-month-old literacy campaign, the officer called a young boy out of a group of children staring curiously at the visitor.

Gen. Amin, scheduled to be the host of the OAU summit meeting at the end of the month in Kampala, would become the next chairman according to the OAU tradition of electing the leader of the host country.

The organization's chairman also is traditionally black Africa's spokesman for a year, a prestige opportunity. Many observers feel this consideration weighed heavily in Gen. Amin's decision last week to release British lecturer Dennis Hilla, who had been sentenced to death.

Amin Shuffles Cabinet  
NAIROBI, July 13 (UPI).—Gen. Amin yesterday reshuffled the Cabinet, giving the military effective control of the government for the first time in Uganda's history.

Four of the five new appointments went to military officers, giving the military eight of 13 senior cabinet posts.

## Bonn Looks to U.S. for Its Economic Recovery

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN (NYT).—One morning last month, a high-level delegation from Washington arrived in Bonn to deliver a message from President Ford to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Secretary William Simon and the head of the Federal Reserve Bank, Arthur Burns, told him that all the signs pointed to an economic recovery soon on the other side of the Atlantic.

"It would be hard to imagine an economic recovery here without one in the United States," the 56-year-old Chancellor, who is an economist, said at a news conference not long after he completed his first year in office.

He, like everyone else here, has been reading the news of New York City's crisis. "New York is the capital of the world economy," he told an interviewer recently, "and as long as American economic pessimism is so intense as it has been in the past few months, a change of direction in the world economy seems almost impossible."

Thus the Simon-Burns message was received here with pleasure—and crossed fingers.

Budget Deficit  
According to all the classical laws of economics, West Germany should not be in the grip of a recession. With an economist at its helm, Bonn has cut taxes by 14.4 billion marks (\$6 billion), is pouring money into the economy with a \$7.6-billion-mark budget deficit this year and has kept inflation to 6 per cent.

But West Germany is in trouble, too. The government is thinking about cutting generous unemployment benefits, because about a million persons have been out of work since the beginning of the year.

The Chancellor and his aides heralded economic recovery during state election campaigns last spring. But the fact is, recovery is just not there and Mr. Schmidt is coming under increasing public pressure to do something more about it.

Mr. Schmidt is not a colorful man. And he has not tried to win a reputation as a social reformer, unlike his friend, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Paris, with whom he talks on the telephone, in English, nearly every week.

The Chancellor lives quietly with his wife, Loli, in a modern official residence behind his office in the Schaumburg Palace but they travel on most weekends to Hamburg, where he comes from and where they have a house.

With economic problems and with his staff, Mr. Schmidt can often be impatient. During cabinet meetings early in his term, which began when former Chancellor Willy Brandt resigned after an espionage scandal in May of last year, he would occasionally interrupt long-winded colleagues and ask them not to make "flowery speeches."

In European circles, Mr. Schmidt has the reputation of being a tight-fisted, self-centered "German-first" who has seemed to them to be unwilling to loosen his grip on national treasures.

He relishes political confrontation. A reporter recently asked whether taxes would be raised once the economy recovered, as Finance Minister Hans Apel recently said. Mr. Schmidt fired

back, "I won't satisfy you with an answer contradicting the finance minister, though I know you would dearly love to hear one."

## Guinea to Renew Ties With France

BAMAKO, Mali, July 13 (AP).—Guinea President Sekou Touré announced here today that formal diplomatic relations would be restored with France tomorrow after an 11-year break.

They were broken off by Mr. Touré Nov. 9, 1965, after the announcement of an alleged plot to overthrow him, with France and the Ivory Coast being implicated.

In October, United Nations spokesman André Lewin started a series of visits to Guinea to help the re-establishment of formal relations.

Clash in Frankfurt  
FRANKFURT, July 13 (UPI).—Police dispersed about 200 demonstrators protesting transportation price increases yesterday. Police said 11 persons, including three officers, were injured and seven demonstrators were arrested.

Finland to Start  
Preparation for July 30 Summit  
HELSINKI, July 13 (AP).—Finland formally announced yesterday that it is going ahead with preparations for a July 30 meeting in Helsinki although Maltese demands still blocked agreement on wrapping up the 2-year-old, 35-nation European security conference by that date.

Finnish Chief Delegate Jaako Nieminen told the conference's coordinating committee that it would be irresponsible for the host government to wait any longer, given the overwhelming support for the July 30 date to start the three-day summit session.

Malta insists on a special "Mediterranean declaration" to include at least an implicit call for the gradual withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. navies from that region. This has created a deadlock that, according to a neutral delegate, "is turning the conference into a farce."

The United States and its NATO partners had a series of informal caucuses yesterday and today but still were reported undecided on how to end the impasse.

Portuguese Isles  
Cheer the End  
Of Colonial Rule  
SAO TOME, July 13 (Reuters).—The islands of Sao Tome and Principe, become independent yesterday after nearly 500 years of colonial rule by Portugal.

Thousands of citizens cheered as the Portuguese flag was lowered for the last time.

The yellow, green and red flag of the Democratic State of Sao Tome and Principe was then raised.

Manuel Pinto da Costa, 65, an economist trained in East Berlin, was proclaimed the first president of the new nation of 70,000 inhabitants, Portuguese Premier Vasco Dos Santos Gonçalves, who had to stay in Lisbon because of the political crisis, was represented by Vice-Adm. Antonio Rosa Coutinho.

Soviet Satellite  
MOSCOW, July 13 (AP).—The Soviet Union announced yesterday it had launched a new weather satellite, designated Meteor-2.

# Obituaries Dr. Andrew W. Cordier, 74, Top UN Aide for 16 Years

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—Dr. Andrew W. Cordier, 74, president emeritus of Columbia University and former executive assistant to the secretary-general of the United Nations, died Friday night in a hospital here.

Dr. Cordier, suffering from hepatic cirrhosis of the liver, entered the hospital June 19.

In 1945, Dr. Cordier became adviser to the president of the first UN General Assembly, Paul Henri Spak of Belgium, and executive assistant to Trygve Lie, the first UN secretary-general—a demanding dual role.

During a 16-year tenure as a top aide and troubleshooter at the UN, Dr. Cordier, a college professor from the Midwest, earned a reputation as a deft diplomat, a prodigious worker and a man who stayed calm under fire—qualities that were to stand him in good stead when Columbia sought his leadership after the campus eruption of 1968.

Right Hand  
At the UN, Dr. Cordier was the right hand of the secretary-general and the parliamentarian, and responsible for running a staff of 3,500 persons from all over the world.

He quit in 1963 during Russian intimations that he was also trying to run the entire UN single-handedly after the death of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld.

Columbia offered him the post of dean of its School of International Affairs, and he accepted, telling an interviewer that he expected to find his return to

academe "less fascinating" than his previous position.

But six years later, the Columbia campus was being torn apart by radicalization.

The university turned to Dr. Cordier, and he reluctantly became its interim president. The two-year period under his active stewardship isolated the radicals, calmed the campus, and restored Columbia's position among the top institutions of higher learning.

Dr. Cordier relinquished the post and returned to the job of dean of the growing School of International Affairs. He retired in 1972 but still held the title of president emeritus of Columbia.

Crockett Johnson  
NORWALK, Conn., July 13 (AP).—Crockett Johnson, 68, the creator of the Barnaby comic strip, died of cancer at a hospital here late Friday.

Dr. Johnson, who lived in Westport with his wife, author Ruth Krauss, was also a writer and illustrator of children's books and an artist who painted mathematical abstractions in oils.

Barnaby first appeared in the old PM tabloid in 1943. Mr. Johnson discontinued the comic strip in 1952 to devote his time to painting but was prevailed upon eight years later to revive it.

The cartoonist, born in New York City in 1906, also had been a professional football player and the art editor of several magazines.

Vivi Gioi  
FREGENE, Italy, July 13 (AP).—Vivi Gioi, 58, a leading Italian

Agriculture Begins to Suffer  
DROUGHT DRIVES THE GREEN FROM IRELAND  
By Liam Nowrigan  
CLIFDEN, Ireland, July 13 (NYT).—For weeks now the Emerald Isle has been turning a delicate shade of khaki.

The Irish climate has performed a great somersault and the traveler will look in vain for lush green fields. Instead the meadows are baked and bare, the crops languishing, and the farmers desperate.

City dwellers are reveling in the unbroken sequence of sunny days. Dubliners who have been no farther than Portmarnock Beach get browner than neighbors back from Spanish holidays.

Barbecues, bikinis, light beer and other pleasures that tended to get washed away in the usual Irish summer are in vogue. But here on the west coast, 190 miles from Dublin, most persons get gloomier with each perfect day. They do not go in much for sunbathing, and the beaches around here are rarely used except by visitors—of whom there are few at the moment because of inflation and the Ulster troubles, which have blighted Irish tourism for some years.

What the inhabitants of Clifden, in County Galway and other parts of the countryside care about is the productive capacity of the land and the headaches the sunshine is bringing them. Since early June, they have



Andrew Cordier

movie and stage actress in the late 1930s and 1940s, died yesterday of a heart attack at this sea resort near Rome.

Martin Cox  
CLEVELAND, July 13 (UPI).—Martin Cox, 17, the longest surviving liver transplant patient in the country, died at a hospital here Friday, two days before the sixth anniversary of his operation.

Mr. Cox underwent the transplant operation at Colorado's General Hospital in Denver on July 13, 1969. His liver was being destroyed by Wilson's disease, a condition in which the body fails to properly assimilate deposits of copper.

In the most recent filing, made last week, is a series of letters that the FBI used to report to Mr. Kissinger on the product of the wiretap on Mr. Halperin's telephone. The references to conversations are brief and in many cases inconsequential.

It reported a conversation in which Daniel Ellsberg, who later made public the Pentagon papers, discussed "trips" which the FBI concluded were drug trips.

F-15 Is Grounded  
By U.S. Air Force  
For Oil Problem  
WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—The U.S. Air Force has grounded all 34 of its new \$14.4-million F-15 fighter planes because of an oil-contamination problem.

It was the fourth type of major U.S. warplane to be grounded by the Air Force or Navy since June 2 because of engine or other technical problems.

In a brief announcement Friday, the Air Force said it had temporarily suspended its F-15s from flying as a precautionary measure due to "contamination of oil used for lubricating a subsystem geardrive assembly."

A team of specialists from the Air Force and McDonnell Douglas Corp., builder of the F-15, "is currently examining the situation in order to determine the exact cause and corrective action," the Air Force said.

Previously, a total of 839 F-4 Phantoms, F-4 Tomcats and A-7 fighter-bombers had been ordered grounded.

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50 ARTISTES AMERICAINS  
et 50 ARTISTES RUSSOIS



## THE BUILDING BLOCS OF THE EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE

By James Goldsborough

GENEVA (UPI)—The European security conference represents more than the fruit of an endless negotiation between East and West. The final documents embody a principle that one or another of the 35 participating countries fought to have recognized by all.

As the main principles were reached along the way, on renunciation of force, peaceful changes of frontiers, greater economic exchanges, increased contacts among peoples and cultures, it often was forgotten that individual nations were responsible for whole paragraphs—and threatened to block the entire negotiation if thwarted.

As late as last weekend, with the end almost within reach and July 30 already designated as the date for the 35-nation summit meeting, Malta, one of the latest nations present, was resisting the 34 others on what for it was a vital issue.

In general, this two-year meeting has been an exercise among blocs—the Communist East, Europe, the Western bloc and a bloc that emerged of nonaligned and neutral countries. But within the blocs, divergences were often as great as points in common and the emphasis given to particular issues showed great disparity. At times, differences among allies became so great they could only be solved at the highest level. It took party leaders Leonid

Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu to resolve Soviet-Romanian differences on whether Romania could be called a developing nation. The Soviet Union does not like to believe that Communist nations can be underdeveloped.

### Romanian Role

Few diplomats present here or at the earlier phase of negotiations in Helsinki will forget the Romanian performance. Until the end, Romania championed the idea that future meetings of the conference must be held to examine whether conference provisions are being respected, and there was never any doubt that Romania was thinking of the so-called Brezhnev doctrine as it spoke.

The Soviet Union, original defender of some kind of permanent mechanism for recovering the conference, eventually dropped the idea when it appeared it might cause Moscow more problems than it would solve.

As a Western diplomat put it, "The conference certainly has turned out differently than the Soviet Union intended." But it also has turned out differently from what many others intended, including the United States, which contributed very little to the meetings until early this year, when it became apparent that something might actually be achieved.

Henry Kissinger, in the opinion of many,

ignored this conference because he preferred negotiating bilaterally with Moscow. But by last spring, when it was obvious the conference was soon going to end with a summit meeting and President Ford would be going to Helsinki, Washington decided something concrete was needed. It threw its weight into the Commission 3 work, with the result that a reasonably concrete document on the improvement of contacts among peoples, cultures, information and ideas was obtained.

### The Mice Roar

The two-year-long negotiation has not simply been an affair of the superpowers, as Malta has amply showed. The real value of this negotiation, which the Soviet Union so badly wanted and the Atlantic Alliance countries reluctantly accepted after a series of conditions was met, was that the mice stood up and roared and in the end many got much of what they wanted.

Perhaps the roles of the Vatican, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino (only Andorra was missing) cannot be precisely evaluated but many of the others made their presence felt.

Romania held out for a clause on ruling out the use of force among nations—and generally annoyed the Soviet Union and a few other nations as well. One Western diplomat described the Ro-

manian attitude throughout the conference as "guerrilla warfare."

Malta succeeded in blocking everything over inclusion of the Arab states bordering the Mediterranean and trying to reduce the presence of warships in the Mediterranean.

Poland and France contributed the most to the Commission-3 document on improving cultural contacts, though France, which badly wanted to open a French cultural center in Moscow (the French have had trouble on that only with the Soviet Union and East Germany), finally dropped its demand. The final document grants no such specific rights.

### Hungarian Proposal

Hungary was one of the principal contributors for improvement of economic exchanges between countries, particularly East and West. The Hungarians obtained language allowing company-to-company commercial cooperation between East and West, without government interference.

The Soviet Union was the principal architect of the Commission-1 work on defining the political relations among states.

West Germany, intimately involved in the negotiations, since in a large sense the original Soviet inspiration for the conference was to permanently fix German frontiers, obtained a clause that allows borders to be changed by peaceful

means, thus not precluding the reunification of Germany.

Yugoslavia obtained a clause recognizing the rights of national minorities, particularly ethnic groups of one country that live in another. This became one of the greatest points of friction among the Communist nations during the negotiations, particularly among Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania. The Soviet Union, one diplomat said, stayed discretely silent during that in-fighting.

One of the most difficult questions throughout the negotiations was that of follow-up meetings. There was general agreement that future meetings had to be held but little agreement on how or when. At various times the Czechoslovaks, Finns, Yugoslavs and Danes offered proposals, but the Romanians were most insistent.

### To Meet in 2 Years

The Western European nations, particularly the European Economic Community, originally opposed the follow-up idea on the grounds that the East Europeans might use it to interfere with the EEC. The final language will call for another meeting of the 35 to be held in two years, at which time the question of further meetings will be discussed.

There is a feeling among some delegations here that the Soviet Union will use the 1977 meeting to propose a new high-

level 35-nation meeting to discuss the abolition of the military blocs, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Western diplomats point out that Moscow has just concluded 20-year bilateral military accords with its Warsaw Pact allies, which would make it easy for them to do away with the Warsaw Pact. These diplomats point out that the West has no such bilateral accords but operates only through NATO agreements.

Some of the most important work on improving the flow of information among countries was done by the British. There are long paragraphs on improving journalistic coverage, including phrases calling for example, for "gradual augmentation of quantities and number of titles of newspapers and publications imported from other participating nations."

The nations also undertake to "encourage the increase in the number of places where these publications will be put on sale." Specific improvements are noted for news reporting and broadcasting, in all the countries.

Conference sources admit that none of this language is binding. This is not a treaty being signed here and no nation can be hauled before the World Court, if kiosks are not opened on Red Square. But the feeling is that with follow-up meetings to come, there will be a tendency toward improvement, if only to avoid charges of violation at the new meetings.

### Growth Under a Shadow

## Seoul: Good Times Or Ashes to Ashes?

By Don Oberdorfer

SEOUL (UPI)—Some have called it "the phoenix city" that rose from the ashes; others, "the miracle on the River Han." Seoul, barely 20 miles from the fortified demarcation line dividing this troubled peninsula, is at once South Korea's vital center and its most vulnerable point.

Seoul traces its history as Korea's national capital to 1394 and is, today, one of the world's least-known major urban centers. With 6.5 million inhabitants at latest count, it claims to be the seventh-largest city of the world—larger than Paris, Rome, Chicago or Los Angeles. Twenty-five years ago, when the Korean war broke out, Seoul was a fourth its present size; only a decade ago it was half its present size.

Politically, culturally, economically, intellectually, Seoul dominates South Korea in extraordinary fashion. With six-tenths of 1 per cent of the land area, Seoul contains about 30 per cent of the population of the country, close to a quarter of its industry, about half of all the automobiles, telephones and television sets, about two-thirds of the college students. Virtually all governmental power and a large proportion of the country's intellectual resources are centered in Seoul. According to Prof. Cho Yung Hee of Seoul National University, about half of South Korea's wealth is concentrated in the city.

### Illegal Squatters

Seoul's problems are on a scale to match. More than 500,000 persons, about one person in every eight, live in illegal squatters housing that is jammed between official communities or climbs the rugged hills which surround the city. (Squatters settlements spread so quickly that the city takes aerial photographs three times yearly to detect and stop the process.)

Only 16 per cent of the city's dwellings have flush toilets; until this year nearly all Seoul's sewage was dumped untreated into the River Han, also the source of its water supply. About 80,000 cars and 6,300 buses overburden Seoul's road network every day. Due to heavy traffic and heedless drivers, one vehicle in every four is involved in an accident in an average year.

Located in the center of the traditional invasion route through the Korean Peninsula, Seoul at various times has taken the brunt of Chinese, Mongolian, Japanese and North Korean attacks. It took only three days for Communist forces to reach and occupy Seoul after the June, 1950, invasion. Today the city is 3 minutes' flying time from North Korean air bases, within easy reach of Soviet-made Frog missiles deployed across the Demilitarized Zone and within maximum range of some of the North's heavy artillery.

My first view of Seoul was

### U.S. Airlines Told To Alter Planes

WASHINGTON, July 13 (Reuters)—U.S. airlines were ordered Friday to modify wide-bodied jets to guard against depressurization, which caused a Turkish Airlines DC-10 to crash last year, killing 346 persons.

The Federal Aviation Administration said the order would require modifications to 745 Boeing 747s, Lockheed L-1011s and McDonnell Douglas DC-10s at a cost of \$40 million to \$45 million. The order was designed to assure that in-flight depressurization would not lead to floor collapse and rupturing of control cables.

from an army convoy in August, 1953, less than a month after the Korean armistice. I wrote in my diary then, "Seoul is in ruins as complete as anything I can imagine.... There is hardly a permanent building standing.... The city is teeming with people, washing clothes in drainage ditches on the sides of the roads, squatting in the comfortable Oriental way, haggling and selling what they have."

Today I write of Seoul from the 15th floor of a modern hotel as good as any in the world, one of dozens of high-rise buildings. The noisy, vibrant bustle of a city "on the make"—of mini-skirts, street peddlers, old curved roofs and glittering skyscrapers—is a startling contrast to war-torn Seoul.

Although the physical scars have long since been erased, the psychological scars remain. Communist hardships during the June, 1950, occupation is remembered and perhaps embellished upon. Many older Seoul residents are uncomfortable today living on the north side of the River Han, remembering how the bridges were blown by the retreating government army and most of the people trapped during the invasion. The memory is strong enough that President Chung Hee Park recently went out of his way to publicly state that he will defend Seoul at all costs in case of war and never abandon the city. But his predecessor, Syngman Rhee, said the same. The announcement that Rhee would remain and fight was still being broadcast (by recording) after he had left the city.

### New Sites

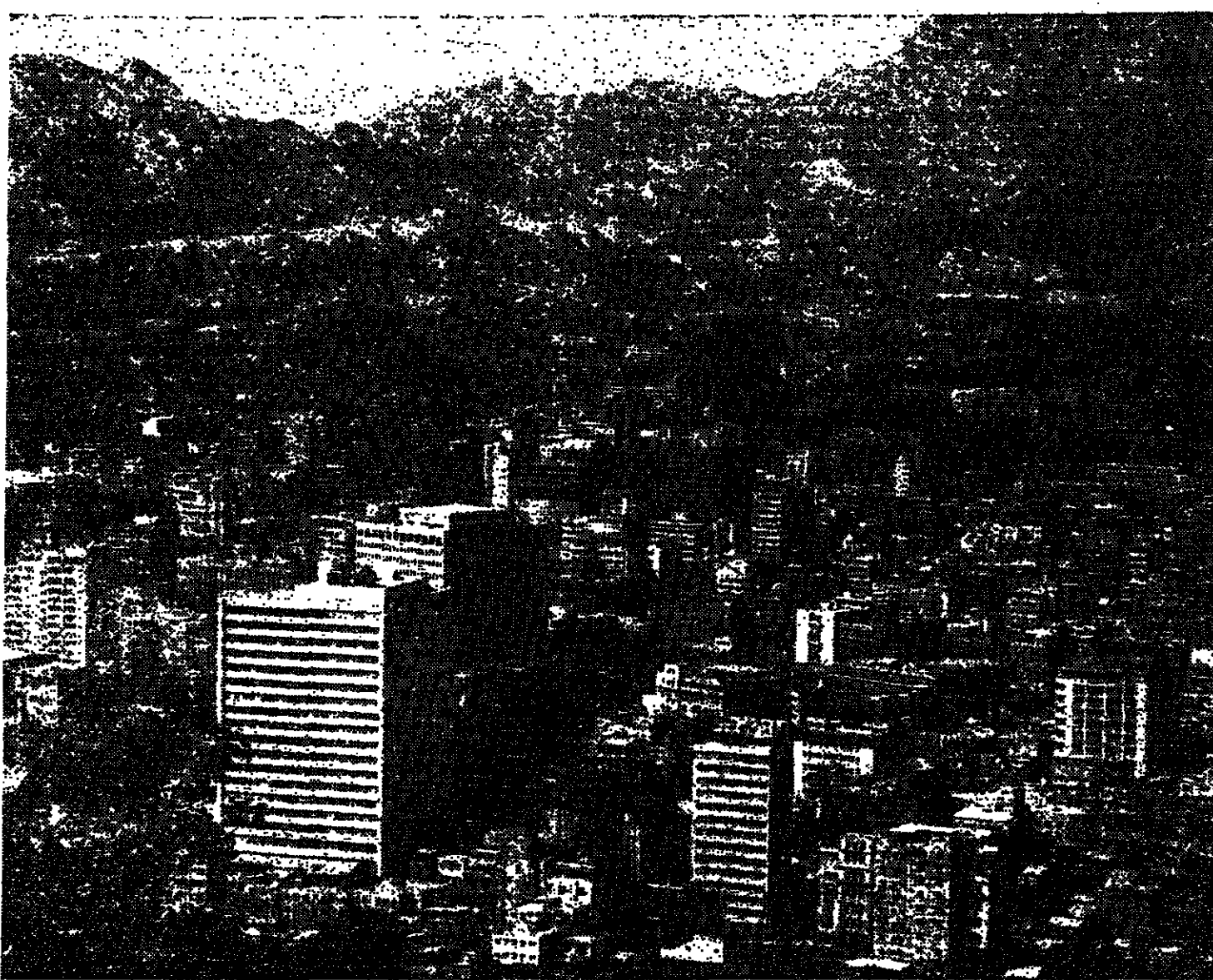
Largely for security reasons official policy is to reduce and disperse the city's population. Vast new areas planned for a million people are being built south of the River Han. But although Seoul's growth has recently slowed, it is still adding 225,000 persons a year—about 600 new residents every day.

In a small floor-heated room of an illegal house halfway up a hilly, wooded hillside, a grey-haired woman spoke of why she and her family came. They owned no land in the countryside and work was available there only a few months in the year. She was much concerned about the education of the children—There were 65 in a class there and 80 in a class here but they learn much about how the rice is growing and whether it will rain tomorrow, but here they meet all sorts of people with all sorts of experience.

### A Family's Income

Four years ago her husband built their little house and defrayed the cost by selling half to another family. In an average month he brings home about 25,000 won (\$50) from carpentry and small construction in the neighborhood. The wife's fingers are perpetually flying on hand-knit, multicolored sweaters for export trade. A supervisor brings her big balls of wool and pays 550 won (\$1.10) for each completed garment. She can make one every three days when things go right, thus contributing 610 or more to the monthly coffers.

Like slums of other urban centers in the world, Seoul's overcrowded alleys and hillside contain potential social dynamite. For the most part, the potential is unrealized. The people are easily disposed to accept authority because of their Confucian tradition and are too fragmented and disorganized to assert themselves against highly centralized authority.



Seoul, South Korea

## Dominican Republic—10 Years After Invasion

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (UPI)—Ten years after 23,000 U.S. Marines landed here to prevent "another Cuba," the Dominican Republic is still ruled by an unwaveringly pro-U.S. government that has crushed repeated challenges from the left. The tight grip that the military-backed regime keeps on this traditionally volatile Caribbean nation was evidenced this spring when it blocked demonstrations by university students that had been planned to mark the anniversary of the U.S. intervention in the 1965 civil war.

But beneath the surface tranquility, there is growing discontent with the repression and corruption of the conservative government of President Joaquin Balaguer and mounting resentment at the open support it receives from the United States. Because of Mr. Balaguer's close

association with the United States, the numerous anti-government movements that have emerged during the last decade have invariably expressed strong anti-U.S. sentiments. Foreign diplomats here also believe that large-scale economic and military aid from the United States has played a major role in insuring the survival of the Balaguer regime.

### Success for U.S.

"In the short term, the invasion was a success for the United States because its control here is greater today than before 1965," Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, head of the left-leaning Dominican Revolutionary party, said. "But anti-Americanism has spread through the population and this is dangerous because the long-term changes will be more radical."

Mr. Pena Gomez, one of the rebel leaders whose attempt to reinstall former President Juan Bosch in office sparked the civil war, said in an interview that the United States' continued deep involvement in the Dominican Republic had sharply polarized political opinion here and alienated a traditionally pro-U.S. population.

The Marines withdrew in July, 1966, when Mr. Balaguer took office. Since then, the Dominican Republic has received much military assistance and more than \$500 million in direct aid from the United States. And \$500 million in foreign investment, mainly from the United

States, has also entered the country.

In an interview, the U.S. ambassador here, Robert Hurwicz, said: "Looked at pragmatically from the standpoint of 10 years later, I think that the [U.S.] intervention was justified by the fair amount of political stability, economic growth and civil rights existing here today."

He also expressed the view that "in my 25 years of diplomatic experience, mainly in Latin America, I have never been in a more pro-American country."

But former President Bosch, who was a moderate liberal in 1965 and who says he was driven to Marxism by U.S. policies in the Dominican Republic and Indochina, responded: "This country is not pro-American, it is American; it is United States property."

In an interview, Mr. Bosch said that "the American occupation began in 1965 and continues today because Balaguer will give the Americans everything they want so long as he can remain in power for life."

Mr. Balaguer, 68, a slightly built, soft-spoken bachelor who has twice been re-elected without serious opposition and who is expected to seek a new four-year term in 1978, rules with near-dictatorial powers and has allowed no institutions or politicians to challenge his authority.

Most of the military officers and civilian politicians who fought on the losing side in the civil war have been either killed or exiled, while remnants of the organized left have been weak-

ened by internal dissension and official repression. Several guerrilla uprisings have been crushed. Critics of the government have also suffered reprisals.

More worrying to foreign diplomats, including U.S. officials, is that Mr. Balaguer has built no political or bureaucratic machine that could insure continuity and stability when he dies. Much of his power stems from the unusual structure of the budget, which gives individual ministries only enough money to operate on a daily basis and grants the presidency the vast resources needed to finance all major projects.

The President has also skillfully retained the support of the Dominican armed forces by juggling leading generals among the key military posts and by openly allowing senior officers to enrich themselves.

But will the army believe it? And if so, for how long? Certainly, Mrs. Gandhi's claim that the opposition was out to destroy law and order and that she was restoring discipline will have a powerful appeal to officers.

In addition, one of the economic reforms Mrs. Gandhi announced after imposing the emergency raises the taxable level of income among middle-class Indians. Among those who will benefit will be senior military officers, who are expected to realize—vines of about \$13 a month, a considerable amount for a man with a fixed income in India.

### How Far Above Politics?

## Mrs. Gandhi Keeps Eye on the Army

The following dispatch was written by Lewis M. Simons, The Washington Post's South Asia correspondent, who was expelled from India July 1 after three years of reporting there.

BANGKOK (UPI)—As India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi imposes restriction upon restriction and ban upon ban, she is becoming increasingly nervous about the army's loyalty to her.

Since she imposed a state of emergency and began arresting thousands of her political opponents for alleged conspiring against her, she has made repeated and pointed references to the army, revealing the depth of her concern.

She claimed that the opposition, most notably Jaya Prakash Narayan, leader of the anti-corruption forces, was attempting to incite the army to mutiny. A number of observers believe that Mr. Narayan's appeal to soldiers and police to disobey what they considered illegal orders was the trigger that set Mrs. Gandhi off.

Since then, Mrs. Gandhi has said publicly—and the government-run All India Radio has repeated frequently—that the army is far too disciplined and patriotic to heed such appeals. The quiescence of the military to date indicates quite clearly that this is true.

### No Response

If anyone has in fact been attempting to incite the army, the army certainly has not responded. But tension and dissent are rising as military leaders find themselves in a situation they have never faced in 28 years of independence.

India's army of 900,000 men has always prided itself on its loyalty to the nation—not to any politician or party—and on staying out of politics.

Now, Mrs. Gandhi is attempting to erase the line separating her from the state. Just after a high court convicted her on June 12 of corrupt election practices, party president Dey Kanta Barooah zealously exclaimed to a meeting of supporters, "India is Indira and Indira is India."

Mrs. Gandhi was said to be embarrassed by this frenzied adulation. But everything she has said and done since then strengthens the impression that she believes Mr. Barooah and that she wants the nation to believe it, too.

But will the army believe it? And if so, for how long?

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### British Tradition

This is expected to strengthen the loyalty of the officer class to Mrs. Gandhi. But 200 years of British-instilled traditions are not likely to disappear easily. Today's Indian Army is a throw-back to the old-line British military, with all its stress on doing the gentlemanly thing and abiding by a code of honor.

Many Indian officers were distressed when Mrs. Gandhi refused to resign after she was convicted of breaking election regulations.

But the dissent goes deeper: It began several months ago, when Mrs. Gandhi selected Gen. Tapaswar Nath Raina to become army chief of staff. Gen. Raina was appointed to the top

job over the heads of other generals in line for the position because, as an officer said, "He's her man."

Some cynics in New Delhi believe that Mrs. Gandhi made Gen. Raina chief of staff in preparation for just such a crisis as she has now created.

No senior officers are known to have resigned, either to protest Gen. Raina's appointment or in disagreement with Mrs. Gandhi. This in itself says a great deal about his traditions and organization.

Nor are ranking officers speaking publicly, or even privately, outside very tight circles of family and friends, about the latest developments.

A program said to be under consideration by the opposition foresees several officers pressing India's figurehead President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, to withdraw the state of emergency, force Mrs. Gandhi to resign, allow the Congress party to choose her successor and "set the country back on track."

This scenario, if it is ever enacted, may be as much as six months away, an opposition source said. The major impediment is leadership.

The one officer most capable of rallying mass army support is retired Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, who led the Indian Army to its victory over Pakistan in the 1971 Bangladesh war. Field Marshal Manekshaw, 61, the only Indian officer to rise to the rank of field marshal, has been living in retirement at his home in Coonor, in the southern state of Tamil Nadu. Within days of the state of emergency being imposed, rumors began circulating in New Delhi that he had been placed under house arrest.

Whether this is true has been neither confirmed nor denied by the government censor, the sole source of official news since the imposition of strict press censorship. Thus, the rumor persists.

The army officer class is a breed apart in India. Polo-playing, whiskey-drinking, crisply uniformed, they have often been accused by critics at home of being more concerned with gilt and polish than with leading their men.

### Performed Bravely

Yet, the great majority of army officers performed bravely and brilliantly during the Bangladesh war. They were impressed with regular displays of personal courage they witnessed among field commanders, as well as with the delicacy officers exercised among the civilian population once the Indian Army took charge of the new country.

Field Marshal Manekshaw was one of the most impressive. He spent a lot of time in the field meeting Jawans, the field soldiers, and encouraged them to refer to him as Sam.

When I met him, a few months after the Bangladesh victory, he had just been promoted to field marshal. We were discussing an allegation by the International Committee of the Red Cross that the Indian Army was treating its prisoners of war in the new India, or if honor will lead them to seek a return to the India that molded them.



Joaquin Balaguer



Juan Bosch

## Spain Moderates Form Group

MADRID, July 13 (UPI)—Seventy-two leading Spanish moderates announced Friday they had created Spain's third major political alliance in the last year.

The new group, the Federation of Independent Studies, Inc., includes former Information Minister Flo Cabanillas and Jose Maria Arellano, Generalissimo Francisco Franco's former ambassador to Washington and Paris.

Both have recently called on Gen. Franco to set a date for the transfer of power to his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, 37.

Other key organizers included another former information minister, Manuel Fraga Iribarne, now ambassador to Britain.

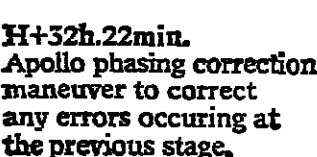
Spanish law bans all political parties except the National Movement.







## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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BUDAPEST.....	—	—	PRAGUE.....	—	—
CAIRO.....	—	—	ROME.....	23	73 Sunny
COPENHAGEN.....	—	—	SOBIA.....	—	—
COSTA DEL SOL.....	—	—	STOCKHOLM.....	23	68 Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	—	—	TEHRAN.....	21	69 Fair
EDINBURGH.....	—	—	TEL AVIV.....	—	—
FLORENCE.....	—	—	TUNIS.....	—	—
FRANKFURT.....	15	59 Rain	VENICE.....	—	—
GENOVA.....	16	60 Sunny	VIENNA.....	—	—
HELSINKI.....	18	64 Fair	WARSAW.....	25	70 Rain
ISTANBUL.....	—	—	WASHINGTON.....	—	—
LAS PALMAS.....	—	—	ZURICH.....	—	—
LINCOLN.....	15	59 Fair			
LONDON.....	16	61 Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES.....	24	75 Fair			

(Yetter's readings: U.S. Coast at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

Forecasts of the French Meteorological Service, forecasts for most of the cities listed above were not available.

Closing Prices July 11, 1975	Conv	10.13 11
	Equit	9.98 10

Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask		
Cap	3.94 4.32	John Hancock	Georg	1.00 1.01	
ig Co	14.94 N.L.	Bond	18.16 17.94	Georg	1.01 1.02
Cap	7.94 N.L.	Signal	7.27 8.39	Vista	11.00 11.01
11.01 11.02		Johns	21.02 N.L.	Voyas	11.02 11.03
11.01 11.02		Apoll	4.16 4.56	Revere	4.91 5.16
13.51 13.28		Cus B1	16.51 17.09	Scudder	1.00 1.01
4.99 N.L.		Cus B2	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B3	7.36 8.06	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B4	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B5	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B6	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B7	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B8	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B9	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B10	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B11	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B12	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B13	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B14	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B15	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B16	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B17	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B18	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B19	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B20	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B21	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B22	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B23	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B24	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B25	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B26	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B27	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B28	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
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11.01 11.02		Cus B30	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B31	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B32	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B33	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B34	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B35	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B36	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B37	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B38	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B39	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B40	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B41	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B42	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B43	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B44	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B45	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B46	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
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11.01 11.02		Cus B48	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
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11.01 11.02		Cus B51	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
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11.01 11.02		Cus B53	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B54	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B55	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B56	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B57	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B58	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B59	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B60	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B61	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B62	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B63	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B64	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
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11.01 11.02		Cus B68	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
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11.01 11.02		Cus B70	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
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11.01 11.02		Cus B73	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B74	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
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11.01 11.02		Cus B78	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
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11.01 11.02		Cus B80	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B81	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B82	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B83	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
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11.01 11.02		Cus B85	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B86	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B87	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B88	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B89	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B90	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B91	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B92	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B93	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B94	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B95	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B96	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B97	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B98	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B99	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B100	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B101	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B102	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B103	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B104	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B105	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B106	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
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11.01 11.02		Cus B109	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B110	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B111	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B112	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B113	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B114	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B115	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B116	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B117	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B118	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B119	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B120	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B121	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B122	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B123	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B124	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B125	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B126	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B127	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B128	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B129	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B130	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B131	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B132	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B133	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B134	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B135	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B136	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B137	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B138	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B139	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B140	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B141	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B142	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B143	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
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11.01 11.02		Cus B147	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B148	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
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11.01 11.02		Cus B160	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B161	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B162	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B163	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B164	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B165	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B166	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B167	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B168	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B169	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B170	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02		Cus B171	19.02 19.02	Scudder	1.00 1.01
11.01 11.02					

**PEANUTS**

7-14

PETER! COME QUICK! ...I JUST FOUND THE BIGGEST TREE IN THE WORLD!

PETER'S CONSERVATION DEPT.

GREAT ZOT!

HOW SHOULD WE MARK IT?

YOU'RE A GENIUS, PETER.

**B. C.**

7-14

THIS IS THE WORST MEAT LOAF I EVER TASTED!

YEH, I KNOW

BUT YOUR MENU SAYS YOU SERVE MEAT LOAF LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE

WELL, WHY DO YOU THINK I LEFT HOME?

**B. BLONDIE**

7-14

DON'T SIT IN FRONT OF SARGE'S LOCKER, BEETLE

WHY? IT'S NOT HIS BENCH

NO, BUT THAT'S SOME OF HIS LINIMENT HE SPILLED

**B. BEETLE**

7-14

BACK IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS, I USED TO BE A PROSPECTOR

WHAT EVER MADE YOU DECIDE TO GO INTO DENTISTRY?

I DUG UP A SKULL WITH 32 FILLINGS

**B. WIZARD**

7-14

COO! COO! COO!

IT'S ALWAYS BEEN A MYSTERY TO ME -

WHEN I LETS THEM OUT WHY DO THEY COME BACK TO A DUMP LIKE THIS?

**B. ANNY**

7-14

I WAS THINKING---KEITH DOESN'T SEEM LIKE THE INTENSE CYNIC WE ONCE KNEW!

LOVE AND AGE CHANGE ALL OF US, JUNE!

WHEN I HEARD YOU HAD BEEN SHOT IN THAT HOLDUP, I ALMOST PANICKED! AFTER LOSING BILL, I COULDN'T BEAR THE THOUGHT OF ANYTHING HAPPENING TO YOU!

PROMISE ME YOU'LL TAKE BETTER CARE OF YOURSELF, DR. CAVELL!

I PROMISE, VALERIE!

**B. K**

7-14

GOODNESS, WHAT DARK SECRET COULD DESMOND BE HIDING, RIF?

BEATS ME HONEY. BUT I THOUGHT I HEARD HIM MUTTERING ABOUT SOME KIND OF POWER...

MAYBE THE ENERGY SHORTAGE HAS HIM WORRIED. YOU SHOULD REASSURE THE DEAR MAN.

IF ANYTHING, A SURPLUS CONCERNS A CERTAIN BUTLER.

I MUST BE CAREFUL HOW I USE THIS TRANSMALIGAN CONCENTRATION! IT'S A DANGEROUS WEAPON INDEED.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

7-14

NOT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: KING SKUNK RATION POLICE

Answers: Needed when the monarch is still an infant -- "KING PINS"

YEAH THAT'S RIGHT... WE'RE HERE TO BRIGHTEN YOUR DAY. HOW DID YOU KNOW THAT? \*

**THE 1975 ANNUAL WORLD'S BEST SF**  
*Edited by Donald A. Wolheim, Daw Books, 269 pp. Paper.*  
**ORBIT 16**  
*Edited by Damon Knight, Harper and Row, 280 p. \$4.95.*  
 Reviewed by Gerald Jonas

THE reader who wants to take a fix on science fiction, circa 1975, might do well to begin with two recent collections of short stories: "The 1975 Annual World's Best SF" and "Orbit 16." Editors Wellheim and Knight are probably the best informed and most discerning anthologists in the highly competitive field. (Virtually anyone who has ever written an SF story or worked for an SF magazine or met an SF publisher at a party apparently feels qualified to throw his name into the collection of SF stories.)

As the titles imply, the latest entries from Wellheim and Knight are continuations of long-running series: Wellheim's "Annual Best SF" volumes reprint stories that were originally published in magazines such as *Analog* and *Galaxy*; Knight's *Orbit* volumes appear twice a year and contain never-before-published material; in effect, they are SF magazines in book form.

Between them, Wellheim and Knight seem to span the entire SF spectrum. But each brings a different perspective to the mix. Good imaginative fiction strikes a balance between creation and convention; a writer who has the freedom to "make everything up" must know when to put on the fetters of logic and consistency. In exercising editorial judgment, Wellheim stresses the latter, while Knight stresses the former.

With perhaps one exception, all the stories in Wellheim's book have chosen content explicit or implicit assurances that they are taking place in some recognizable variant of the reader's own universe. The lead story in the book "A Song for Lya" by George R. R. Martin, begins: "The cities of the Shuken are old, older far than man's, and the story of their rise and collapse is told from their sacred hill country had proved to be the oldest of them all. The Shuiken city had no name." For all his heavy-

handed evocation of prehistoric mystery, Martin leaves nothing in his first few pages of the mystery will be cleared up by the end of the story. Why did an ancient civilization of Sixteen fall to progress beyond that point? The reader can't guess, the author says; at the time but he knows that is an answer, just as he knows that he is supposed to fill the Shuiken planet as full of somewhere "out there" in space and time.

Wellheim's book, on the other hand, has a clear frame of reference is missing from most of the stories in "Orbit." The story entitled "Jack and Betty" by Robert Thurston begins: "The room was all Jack had. He had been there other places but could no longer remember them. Jack and Betty in the room. They disappeared and suddenly reappearing in different clothes, greatly changed bodies. Unlike the planet of the Shuken the room has no fixed coordinates (even made-up ones); and no obvious frame of reference. So, anything is the answer. So, anything is the answer. The lives of unquiet despair that men and women can live with, and without, each other."

While the Wellheim and Knight anthologies serve to define opposing tendencies in modern science fiction, they also demonstrate how many different mutants can be found in the mix. Both collections "convey" disappointments: "World's Best" offers pedestrian contributions, Isaac Asimov and Bob Shaw and R. A. Lafferty's self-generated performance in "Orbit" says that this master of tall tale is too much of a disappointing-wit, whimsy and camp stylistic affectations. But the story I liked best in the Well book, "The Bleeding Man" by Craig Strete (reprinted in *Galaxy*) shows that a writer mix a standard laboratory sci-

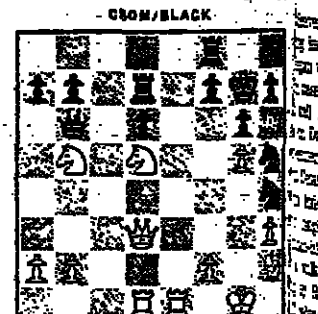
ADEN SYEN COILS  
BRUE PALE ONTOP  
BAM ALLY NASTY  
AWFORMOTHING  
SIT ATIL ACCRETIE  
SAWTHE NIGHT THE  
CLAW ARR SAVS  
NANATEE ANN  
PISTLE PADS BAG  
HAMMER THYOME  
BAILL EARR AINS  
ESENT LISO ENT  
WEDDE LEES HYDE

and morning. And the ap-  
liked best in "Orbit 16," a  
of Clay, Prison of Steel.  
Henry-Luc Planchat (trans-  
from the French by Dan  
Knight) is even stranger  
reads like a collaboration be-  
Jorge Luis Borges, J.G. Bal-  
and A.E. van Vogt, and it's  
place in a never-never land  
seems to be infected with  
and the most horrible sim-  
for imaginative fiction.

© The New York Times

# CHESS

There is a wide variation in how tournament players manage the time clock. At one extreme stands the rigid methodologist, Nikhal—Botvinnik, a former world champion, who divided his score sheet by underlining each of four 10-move segments in an attempt to keep a perfect balance with the clock throughout the game.



...man over at how the worked that, especially since most games flow unevenly, some reaching crises in the early middle game, others in the end game and more than a few right in the opening. Nevertheless, Botvinnik has always been very successful in avoiding time pressure.

Alas, the same cannot be said for stalwarts of the other extreme, such as William Lombardy or Samuel Reshevsky. These two competitors prefer to penetrate exhaustively the deepest secrets of the emerging formation from the very beginning, often risking two hours on the first 20 moves and having to conduct the rest of the game under the handicap of time trouble. Nevertheless, their belief that early insight carries over is borne out by their success.

Under pressure on the defensive, there is no one who is immune from burning up the clock. Grandmaster Istvan Csom of Hungary, though continuing to hold the lead through Round 12 of the Plain De International Tournament in Cleveland, collapsed under a sharp attack by International Master James Tarjan of the United States in Round 5, first pitching a piece and then overstepping the time limit.

Tarjan's third move brought about a form of the Panov-Botvinnik attack in which black can afford to postpone recapture of the pawn, thus gaining by a tempo. Plain De, however, Tarjan did not play 10...N-B4

X-N1, Q-N1, but not 10...N-B4, and White with material; 33...P-N5, N-R4; 34...N-N3, Q-N3; 35...N-N3, R-N4; 36...R-N4, N-B3; 37...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 38...R-N4, N-B3; 39...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 40...R-N4, N-B3; 41...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 42...R-N4, N-B3; 43...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 44...R-N4, N-B3; 45...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 46...R-N4, N-B3; 47...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 48...R-N4, N-B3; 49...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 50...R-N4, N-B3; 51...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 52...R-N4, N-B3; 53...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 54...R-N4, N-B3; 55...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 56...R-N4, N-B3; 57...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 58...R-N4, N-B3; 59...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 60...R-N4, N-B3; 61...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 62...R-N4, N-B3; 63...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 64...R-N4, N-B3; 65...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 66...R-N4, N-B3; 67...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 68...R-N4, N-B3; 69...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 70...R-N4, N-B3; 71...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 72...R-N4, N-B3; 73...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 74...R-N4, N-B3; 75...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 76...R-N4, N-B3; 77...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 78...R-N4, N-B3; 79...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 80...R-N4, N-B3; 81...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 82...R-N4, N-B3; 83...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 84...R-N4, N-B3; 85...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 86...R-N4, N-B3; 87...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 88...R-N4, N-B3; 89...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 90...R-N4, N-B3; 91...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 92...R-N4, N-B3; 93...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 94...R-N4, N-B3; 95...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 96...R-N4, N-B3; 97...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 98...R-N4, N-B3; 99...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 100...R-N4, N-B3; 101...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 102...R-N4, N-B3; 103...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 104...R-N4, N-B3; 105...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 106...R-N4, N-B3; 107...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 108...R-N4, N-B3; 109...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 110...R-N4, N-B3; 111...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 112...R-N4, N-B3; 113...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 114...R-N4, N-B3; 115...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 116...R-N4, N-B3; 117...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 118...R-N4, N-B3; 119...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 120...R-N4, N-B3; 121...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 122...R-N4, N-B3; 123...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 124...R-N4, N-B3; 125...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 126...R-N4, N-B3; 127...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 128...R-N4, N-B3; 129...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 130...R-N4, N-B3; 131...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 132...R-N4, N-B3; 133...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 134...R-N4, N-B3; 135...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 136...R-N4, N-B3; 137...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 138...R-N4, N-B3; 139...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 140...R-N4, N-B3; 141...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 142...R-N4, N-B3; 143...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 144...R-N4, N-B3; 145...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 146...R-N4, N-B3; 147...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 148...R-N4, N-B3; 149...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 150...R-N4, N-B3; 151...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 152...R-N4, N-B3; 153...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 154...R-N4, N-B3; 155...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 156...R-N4, N-B3; 157...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 158...R-N4, N-B3; 159...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 160...R-N4, N-B3; 161...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 162...R-N4, N-B3; 163...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 164...R-N4, N-B3; 165...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 166...R-N4, N-B3; 167...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 168...R-N4, N-B3; 169...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 170...R-N4, N-B3; 171...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 172...R-N4, N-B3; 173...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 174...R-N4, N-B3; 175...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 176...R-N4, N-B3; 177...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 178...R-N4, N-B3; 179...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 180...R-N4, N-B3; 181...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 182...R-N4, N-B3; 183...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 184...R-N4, N-B3; 185...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 186...R-N4, N-B3; 187...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 188...R-N4, N-B3; 189...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 190...R-N4, N-B3; 191...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 192...R-N4, N-B3; 193...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 194...R-N4, N-B3; 195...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 196...R-N4, N-B3; 197...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 198...R-N4, N-B3; 199...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 200...R-N4, N-B3; 201...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 202...R-N4, N-B3; 203...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 204...R-N4, N-B3; 205...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 206...R-N4, N-B3; 207...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 208...R-N4, N-B3; 209...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 210...R-N4, N-B3; 211...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 212...R-N4, N-B3; 213...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 214...R-N4, N-B3; 215...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 216...R-N4, N-B3; 217...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 218...R-N4, N-B3; 219...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 220...R-N4, N-B3; 221...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 222...R-N4, N-B3; 223...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 224...R-N4, N-B3; 225...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 226...R-N4, N-B3; 227...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 228...R-N4, N-B3; 229...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 230...R-N4, N-B3; 231...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 232...R-N4, N-B3; 233...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 234...R-N4, N-B3; 235...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 236...R-N4, N-B3; 237...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 238...R-N4, N-B3; 239...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 240...R-N4, N-B3; 241...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 242...R-N4, N-B3; 243...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 244...R-N4, N-B3; 245...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 246...R-N4, N-B3; 247...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 248...R-N4, N-B3; 249...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 250...R-N4, N-B3; 251...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 252...R-N4, N-B3; 253...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 254...R-N4, N-B3; 255...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 256...R-N4, N-B3; 257...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 258...R-N4, N-B3; 259...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 260...R-N4, N-B3; 261...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 262...R-N4, N-B3; 263...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 264...R-N4, N-B3; 265...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 266...R-N4, N-B3; 267...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 268...R-N4, N-B3; 269...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 270...R-N4, N-B3; 271...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 272...R-N4, N-B3; 273...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 274...R-N4, N-B3; 275...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 276...R-N4, N-B3; 277...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 278...R-N4, N-B3; 279...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 280...R-N4, N-B3; 281...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 282...R-N4, N-B3; 283...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 284...R-N4, N-B3; 285...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 286...R-N4, N-B3; 287...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 288...R-N4, N-B3; 289...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 290...R-N4, N-B3; 291...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 292...R-N4, N-B3; 293...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 294...R-N4, N-B3; 295...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 296...R-N4, N-B3; 297...R-N4, N-N3, Q-N3; 298...R-N4, N-B3; 299...R-N4, N-N3

### CAROLANN DEFENSE

Tarijan		Coca		Coca		Tarijan		Coca	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1. P-K4	P-B3	13. B-K5	B-K5	25. P-R3	N-B3	26. P-R3	N-B3		
2. P-B4	P-K3	14. B-K3	B-K3	26. P-K5	N-B3	27. P-K5	N-B3		
3. P-B4	P-B3	15. B-B4	B-B4	27. P-K5	N-B3	28. P-K5	N-B3		
4. B-P4	F-P4	16. N-Q3	B-K3	28. P-K5	N-B3	29. P-K5	N-B3		
5. P-B4	N-KB3	17. O-R4	B-K3	29. P-K5	N-B3	30. P-K5	N-B3		
6. P-B4	N-Q3	18. N-B3	N-B3	30. P-K5	N-B3	31. P-K5	N-B3		
7. B-P4	N-Q3	19. O-Q2	O-R4	31. P-K5	N-B3	32. P-K5	N-B3		
8. N-K2	N-Q3	20. O-R1	O-R4	32. P-K5	N-B3	33. P-K5	N-B3		
9. P-B4	N-Q3	21. O-Q1	O-R4	33. P-K5	N-B3	34. P-K5	N-B3		
10. P-B4	O-Q1	22. N-B4	N-B4	34. P-K5	N-B3	35. P-K5	N-B3		
11. P-B4	O-Q1	23. O-R4	B-A6	35. P-K5	N-B3	36. P-K5	N-B3		







مكتبة جامعة القاهرة